The newest and best paper in Colorado Springs that prints the news every day in the week.

# COLORADO SPRINGS GAZETTE

THE WEATHER
Fair Wednesday and Thursday; colder Wednesday in east portion.

NO. 9756 36TH YEAR — COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1907—TWELVE PAGES. — PRICE FIVE CENTS.

## ACHIEVEMENTS OF YEAR RECITED

### ANOTHER TWELVE MONTHS' WORK OUTLINED.

### A BRILLIANT SOCIAL AFFAIR

MERCHANTS GIVE BANQUET AND BALL.

### ANNUAL EVENT A SUCCESS

**McCracken's Report Shows Local Organization of Business Men to Be One of Strongest in West. Boosting Spirit Characteristic of Speeches.**

Colorado Springs, represented by its leading merchants and business men, met last night at the Antlers hotel to tell the story of a year's achievements, to plan for another twelve months' activity and to enjoy itself at the banquet board and in the ballroom. The occasion was the fourth annual gathering of the Merchants association, and it was the most notable and successful of the many successful affairs which that progressive organization has conducted.

[illegible]

**At the Speakers' Table.**

The hall was simply decorated with potted plants. In the center and at the north side of the hall were placed the speakers' table, at which were seated Mr. and Mrs. O. E. Hemenway, Mr. and Mrs. F. D. McCracken, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Henning, Mayor D. N. Heizer, Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Fisher, Mr. and Mrs. Fred S. Tucker, Mr. and Mrs. Albert B. Messervy, Mr. and Mrs. Frank F. Wulff, Mr. and Mrs. Charles T. Kerr, Mr. and Mrs. [illegible] Mr. and Mrs. Whitney, Mr. and Mrs. [illegible] Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Emery.

**President Hemenway Speaks.**

Following the dinner came the speech making, President O. E. Hemenway acting as toastmaster. In few well-chosen words he welcomed the guests of the association and spoke briefly of the objects and purposes of the Merchants association, which, he asserted, were to make more of the business and to build up Colorado Springs. Mr. Hemenway then introduced S. D. McCracken, the retiring president of the association, who told of the accomplishments of the organization during the last year in which it has reached a position as one of the strongest business organizations in the entire west.

Mayor D. N. Heizer, in behalf of the city, spoke in praise of the work of the association. He recommended two important matters for its consideration during the coming year, the development of Fountain valley, and the realization of the plan to make the Pikes Peak forest reserve a national park.

**Hemming Optimistic.**

C. C. Hemming, who delivered the main address of the evening on "Finance," took as his topic the present financial situation. His attitude was full of confidence in the stability of Colorado Springs and its business interests. He showed how the flurry would affect other sections of the country, and why it would not disturb conditions in the west, and particularly in this city.

At the close of Mr. Hemming's address, Secretary Frank F. Wulff introduced a bit of humor when he read a "telegram" from Washington, D. C., as follows:

"O. E. Hemenway, president Merchants association, Colorado Springs, Colo., long live your association; may it ever prosper. There are only two president, you and I.

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

After the banquet, the guests went to the Antlers ballroom, where the annual ball was held. It proved as enjoyable a function as had the banquet.

**McCracken's Report.**

Mr. McCracken, in outlining the work of the year just closed, made the following report:

Colorado Springs, Colo., Nov. 11, 1907.

To the Members of the Merchants Association of Colorado Springs, Colorado:

[illegible] Gent[illegible] As the retiring president of this organization, it gives me great pleasure to have the honor of submitting to you for your kind indulgence and consideration, the fifth annual report of the work that has been accomplished by this association during the year now drawing to a close.

During the last 12 months this association has enjoyed unprecedented growth and prosperity, and today stands in the front rank as one of the foremost business associations of the entire west. Its influence is felt far beyond the borders of our fair state, and its accomplishments have attracted the attention of [illegible] This fact is evidenced by the letters of inquiry that are constantly pouring in upon our secretary, [illegible] for copies of our constitution and [illegible] and full particulars regarding the way in which the work is being [illegible]

[illegible]

## SCAN MESSAGE ATTENTIVELY

### MEMBERS OF CONGRESS FOLLOW READING CAREFULLY.

### CROWDS OCCUPY GALLERIES

MANY BILLS READY TO BE PRESENTED.

### BANKING COMMITTEE NAMED

**Speaker Cannon Gives House Surprise by Announcing Membership of Banking and Currency Body, Which Is Increased to Seven.**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The annual message of President Roosevelt was read today in both houses of congress and generally its business was announced by either only beyond listening to the message. The audiences in both houses, and, indeed, quite [illegible] the feature of the session [illegible] boys but in the Senate [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

## Like This FREE

### Every 10th Pair

For last Wednesday we advertised to give away, without cost, every tenth pair of shoes. Many fortunate people secured shoes, ranging in price from $2.50 to $4.00.

### Absolutely Free

Here is a partial list of those who received shoes free. ASK THEM:

Mrs. O. W. Ward, 1116 Washington Ave.
George Whitlog, 930 South Cenejos.
O. E. Jackson, Postoffice building.
J. Shattuck, 220 Center street.
Mrs. H. A. Gale, 1286 North Weber.

TODAY AND THURSDAY the same system will prevail. Get in on it. ... of our regular low prices we have cut tables boys' and girls'.

SCHOOL SHOES, 25 PER CENT OFF.

ALL FELT GOODS, 25 PER CENT OFF.

The best values we have ever offered the public.

WULF-SULLIVAN FOOT FORM SHOE 118 SO. TEJON ST.


# OF YEAR RECITED

(Continued from Page One.)

ports about the inception and development of this most powerful and influential organization; and I shall direct your attention to the matters that have had the consideration of this body during the period I have referred to.

Twenty-three new names were added to our roll during the last year, giving our association a total membership of 235 of the most representative and reputable business concerns of the city. And I will here state that I deem it a great honor and privilege to be eligible to membership in an organization of such magnitude and widespread influence in the community as this one has come to be.

### Money Well Spent.

With the raising of the annual dues [illegible] was held on our membership roll, but the smallest percentage of withdrawals the association has ever had occurred during the last 12 months of its existence. Many of those who failed in the matter of keeping up their dues have removed from the city. Much of the money that was formerly solicited from individuals and firms, for the purpose of defraying the expenses of entertaining conventions, reunions, etc., is now being disbursed through the agency of the Merchants association, where it will have careful attention, and be distributed to the greatest advantage possible, the understanding usually being that where money is thus appropriated the orders to whom the donation is made shall not solicit further from individual firms. In this way the amount of annual dues [illegible] of the association, who escape the personal canvass for funds.

We will now briefly review some of the more important matters in which the association was engaged during the year.

On December 13, 1906, the question of a pure food law was presented, and after thorough consideration of the matter, a committee was appointed to draft resolutions to be sent to our state senators and representatives, asking them [illegible] frame or support a pure food law for Colorado, similar to the national pure food law passed at the last session of Congress.

At the same meeting the matter of the proposed stove and range factory for Colorado City was thoroughly gone into and as it was considered a worthy project, the association declared its willingness to support and aid the promoters in the enterprise. The factory is now in operation.

On January 10, 1907, the proposition of establishing a city scales in the north end of the city for the convenience of north end residents receiving coal [illegible] and a committee to investigate the matter was appointed. This committee has labored persistently in connection with a committee from the City Council and we now have the assurance that within a short time our demands will be realized.

On January 21, 1907, a great deal of agitation on the part of certain individuals and corporate interests, whose efforts seemed to meet with some consideration, was the occasion of a special meeting of the association to protest against the closing of Pikes Peak avenue at the Santa Fe tracks. The association was unanimous in its determination to frustrate such a plan, that when adjournment was taken the members proceeded in a body to the city hall, where the Council was in session, and there, in no uncertain terms, expressed its disapproval of such changes as were asked for by representatives of the Santa Fe railroad.

### Secured Factory for Springs.

On February 14, 1907, the Goodspeed Manufacturing company, who were contemplating the erection of a factory for the manufacture of a patent valve for steam engines, were given a hearing, and after considerable discussion, there remained no doubt that such an industry would be beneficial to the business interests of the city. They were given the indorsement of the association, and upon this indorsement depended the location of the factory in Colorado Springs. The factory is now in operation and employs many skilled mechanics who were imported from eastern cities.

On March 11, 1907, the attention of the association was directed to the fact that a trading stamp concern was again operating in this city, and our committee lost no time in formulating plans to discourage the proposition and keep them out. A petition was circulated among the business men asking them to refuse to give stamps with all purchases. The committee met with great success, and the stamp company's representatives were compelled to leave our city.

On April 11, 1907, our records show that one of the greatest strokes of protection for local merchants the association has ever accomplished, was performed. The E. P. Slattery company of New York city and Boston, quietly slipped into the city and opened up a stock of cloaks, suits, etc., worth about [illegible] in the Anders hotel and started in to do a [illegible] office business. The secretary was informed of their presence in the city and at once informed the proper committee. The assessor's office was notified, and the collector department set to work, and in order to secure recognition, [illegible] decided to leave the city [illegible] the payment of two days' license fee.

### The Letter Carriers Home.

On May 9, 1907, final plans in the matter of the National Letter Carriers home site were formulated and the association is now in possession of the land purchased for that purpose. In this matter the association has been deeply interested, and the construction of this home will be a great benefit to the entire city.

On June 13, 1907, the association appointed five delegates to the public lands convention that was held in the city of Denver, June 18 to 21. Our delegates, together with those from this city representing the Chamber of Commerce, the Real Estate exchange, Horticultural society and business organizations of Colorado City and Manitou, composed the El Paso county delegation, and were successful in having their resolutions given a cordial consideration, and extracts thereof embodied in the resolutions passed by the convention, to be forwarded to the congressmen throughout the entire United States.

On August 30, 1907, at a special meeting of the association the Rock Island railroad matter was carefully gone into. It had been reported that the removal of the roundhouse now located at Roswell had been definitely decided upon and that the division point in the future would be Limon, Colorado, instead of Roswell. The report also contained the information that the [illegible] over to Pueblo instead of this city. A committee was appointed to wait upon Mr. Abbott, superintendent of the Colorado division, who gave the assurance that nothing detrimental to the business interests of the city would result from the changes that had gone into effect or were contemplated. The committee is still out, and have the matter in hand at the present time.

On October 10, 1907, the association was asked to give its indorsement to a proposed broom factory to be established in his city by Peter Bechtle of Fortuna, Mo. The indorsement was given and the factory is now in operation with a capacity of about 50 dozen brooms per day.

This, in a general way, recalls to mind the most important matters the association has been interested in during the last year. Many other propositions have had its attention, but time will not permit me to enumerate them.

### Some Suggestions.

Now, as we are about to enter upon the labors of another year, let us profit by the experiences we have had in the past, and push forward the great organization that is doing so much in this city and community. We protect the merchants who weather the storm of the quiet winters, and who are permanently located among us, but fight to the finish imposters and venders who prey upon our people for short periods and disappear.

And now the most essential of all things to foster the interests of this organization, is the attendance at the monthly business meetings, where grievances are reported and wrongs rectified. [illegible] for not taking a hand in such matters unless you see [illegible] of is made at the meetings and official action authorized.

I wish to thank the officers who have served with me, and for the loyalty of every member of the organization, and as we go on, may we continue a united body, shoulder to shoulder, willing to boost, and willing to help, bearing in mind that the Merchants association is not for a day but for all time.

Very respectfully,
S. H. McCRACKEN,
President.

### Mayor Heizer Speaks.

Mayor Heizer, in his speech, urged upon the attention of the Merchants association during the coming year, two things particularly, the development of the Fountain valley, and the establishment of a Pikes Peak national park. He said in part:

"The city of Colorado Springs is to be congratulated that it has such an organization as the Merchants association. A city that would not be built up by the united efforts of such business men, big hearted, capable, and loyal to the community is a forlorn hope.

### Two Things to Work For.

"It seems to me that there are one or two things that are worth working for and to which such a representative body as this should turn its attention during the coming year. These are the development of the agricultural resources of the Fountain valley, and the accomplishment of the transfer of the Pikes Peak forest reserve into a national park. Both of these are projects of the greatest importance to the city and its development.

"The possibilities in the first instance are great. We have come to appreciate that the tourist business is one of our greatest resources. But it is always a matter of humiliation that we have to bring the foodstuff for our visitors from Missouri, Texas and other points. How much more independent could we be and how much better could we serve them with our own products.

### Great Possibilities.

"There are 50,000 acres of land in the Fountain valley, which, if watered and properly developed under the intensive cultivation that is possible under irrigation would be amply able to support the entire community and all of its guests. The ancient valley of the Nile comprised an area of only 10,000 acres. Yet it became the cradle of civilization and supported 30,000,000 souls.

"The other matter is one of equal importance—Were the Pikes Peak forest reserve transformed into a national park, this city would become a still greater tourist center."

### C. C. Hemming's Address.

C. C. Hemming, vice president of the El Paso National bank, who made the principal address of the evening, took as his subject "Finance." He began, however, by paying a tribute to the women, out of compliment to those present. He said:

"The best we have in our national life is the adornment in the home, in the city and in the nation, of woman. She clings to us in prosperity, and is with us, faithful, in the day of adversity. It is she who gives us confidence to step forth when young and to battle with the elements of life. She is an angel."

### Discusses [illegible]

"Turning to a discussion of finance," he said:

"Last spring, when we thought that progress was reaching out and that nothing could prevent the [illegible] were encountered. It is best to remember that thorns and thistles are planted by the same hand that plants the flowers, and that, in time the thorns and thistles turn to blooms and blossoms.

"That which is the most important thing in carrying on successfully the great trade of the people is confidence. One day, when it was least to be expected, those rascals in Wall Street shattered the confidence of the nation and the people to such an extent that within three days 12,000 banks suspended cash payment, not because they were insolvent, but because it was necessary to close their vaults until the people once more were restored to confidence.

### Credit of Country Threatened.

"There never before has been such a record of 12,000 banks suspending payment within a week. Why had it become necessary? Because, in Wall Street millions upon millions of dollars of worthless stocks had been unloaded upon an unsuspecting public. All at [illegible] of manipulation. And the result was that the very life, credit, standing, and even the national importance of the country was threatened in a day, and the national treasury had to be emptied to sustain and meet the shock. If the President, with the secretary of the treasury and the co-operation of the conservative element of New York, had not come to the front, the tide of destruction and devastation would have swept the country, and bankrupted every bank and city; the credit of the entire nation would have been gone.

### Confidence All-Powerful.

"The mechanism and machinery of credit is a wonderful thing. It is so sensitive to a feeling of depreciation and suspicion that the whole machinery of commercial [illegible] down in an instant if any part of the mechanism should get out of joint. It is upon confidence that the welfare of the people rests.

"At no period of any financial depression have we been in the splendid condition that we are today. With over $60,000,000 of the year's products to move, there is no reason for us to fear the depression. There will be spots affected. In all the large manufacturing districts it will be impossible to prevent the feeling of the shock of the loss of confidence and credit. Here and in the agricultural districts, there is no reason for apprehension and distrust. In this city, there are no great manufacturing industries to be affected. The position Colorado Springs occupies as a tourist city will not be affected to any reasonable extent. The large manufacturers [illegible] two or three years may feel the distress and strain.

### A Word of Advice.

"The most important thing at this time is the manifestation of the co-operative spirit. Let this association exhibit this spirit and let the members co-operate in every way for the upbuilding of the city, under the strain following the conditions in New York. Confidence is important for the credit of the city. If all work together, with confidence in each other, for the upholding and upbuilding of the city, Colorado Springs will have very little to regret from this year's troubles.

### The West Is Safe.

"The amount of losses occasioned by the panic in New York has been enormous. Within the last seven months, $2,800,000,000 has been lost on the board of trade in the depreciation of values. This means the impoverishment of millions of people, but this will be felt in the east and New England particularly, and will not extend largely into the west. In New England the people have no way of investing money except in stocks. They have been humbugged and robbed by the Hon. Mr. Harriman and his clique. In the west, I am delighted to say, the people invest in land, as in the south. The crop of wheat, corn and oats ready for the market and awaiting the floating transportation, will give to the country 500,000,000 surplus dollars after paying the foreign debt. The cotton crop alone is worth $500,000,000.

"I am proud of Colorado Springs. It has the intellect in the community and this association to handle with credit and success all the undertakings of the people. And it has the money behind it to do it. It is the richest little town in the country, with one exception. They may throw up volcanic action all over the country, the mills and factories may stop, and distress may come, but this town will go ahead, and when the cry of distress is heard abroad, this town will come up to the standard of human kindness, just as it did at the time of the Galveston disaster.

"We will take no backward step. We are going ahead. This is the day of retrenchment, when men strike a balance and see where they stand. But it is not an hour of despair. This is the best town on the continent. The way to build up the town is to stand together and always to say something kind of your neighbors.

"A setback means a time to think, and not a time to give up. It is the best thing that ever happened to a nation, that it is brought to realize that progress can not go on unquestionably when rascals are in control. I am glad that the thunderbolt struck Wall Street, where dishonesty and rascality reign supreme. The banks in Colorado Springs have the money. All we need is confidence in one another, the banks in the business men and the business men in the banks."


## The Lunch Counter

Is the Cause of Dyspepsia and Indigestion, Catarrh of the Stomach and Heart Disease.

Nine-Tenths of Those Who Eat There Bolt Down Their Food.

The next time you eat at a lunch-counter just you watch the people opposite. Look down the whole line and notice how they bolt down their food, washing it down with hot coffee or cold water. First they take a large bite, then a drink, a bite and a drink, hurrying through their meal in five or ten minutes.

Many of them don't know the correct way to eat, while others are so [illegible] [illegible] they will [illegible] take the time to eat properly.

The lunch counters create a great demand for Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, for every one now knows that they assist the stomach in digesting the food that has been suddenly forced into it.

Health should be the first thing sought for in the battle for existence. With a sound body all things are possible to man, while ill-health handicaps him.

The dyspeptic is usually greatly weak; cannot [illegible] in the proper spirit among his considered and esteem. Many a fine proposition has failed because a dyspeptic was back of it.

Your brain does not work right where dyspeptic conditions prevail; neither does any organ of the body.

Get your digestive apparatus in perfect condition first and all will go well with you.

Take Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets and let you cure yourself of indigestion, catarrh of the stomach and dyspepsia, and your heart, liver, brain and all the organs of the body will perform their functions properly and you will be in sound health.

Don't give up in despair, but go right and all things will come your way and fortune will again smile upon you.

You can purchase Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets anywhere on earth. They have become a family necessity everywhere. They are 50 cents per package.

Send us your name and address today and we will at once send you by mail a sample package free. Address F. A. Stuart Co., 150 Stuart Bldg., Marshall, Mich.



Hale's Cruise of the "Arabic" ... unusually steady.

## TO THE ORIENT

February 6 to April 17, 1908.

Seventy days, costing only $400 and up, including shore excursions. SPECIAL FEATURES: Madeira, Cadiz, Seville, Algiers, Malta, 19 Days in Egypt and the Holy Land, Constantinople, Athens, Rome, the Riviera, etc. Tours round the world.

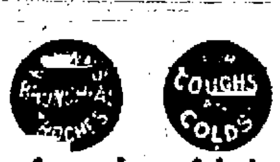
40 TOURS TO EUROPE, most comprehensive and attractive ever offered. F. C. CLARK, Times Bldg., New York.



Kerosene and Gasoline will be certain to injure your engine for they leave the cylinder and piston rings dry. Decarbonizer lubricates at the same time that it cleans. You need it—we have it!

The Crowningshield Garage
Main 340






Free from harmful drugs. Cure coughs and hoarseness. Relieve Asthma.



## We Did It

"The Souvenir of the fifty-second annual convention of the I. T. U. is a masterpiece. The smallest detail seems to have been given the same intelligent thought and care as the general scheme. The joining of the slugs has been absolutely perfect, and it shows what excellent, high-class work can be done on the Linotype."—From the Linotype Bulletin, the house organ of The Mergenthaler Linotype Co.

This job, by its superiority, attracted attention throughout the country.

The Prompt Printery
14 East Kiowa Street
Telephone 96.



## Nursing Mothers and Over-burdened Women

In all stations of life, whose vigor and vitality may have been undermined and broken-down by over-work, exacting social duties, the too frequent bearing of children, or other causes, will find in Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription the most potent, invigorating restorative strength-giver ever devised for their special benefit. Nursing mothers will find it especially valuable in sustaining their strength and promoting an abundant nourishment for the child. Expectant mothers too will find it a priceless [illegible] to prepare the system for baby's coming and rendering the ordeal comparatively painless. It can do no harm in any state or condition of the female system.

Delicate, nervous, weak women, who suffer from frequent headaches, backache, dragging-down distress low down in the abdomen, or from painful or irregular monthly periods, gnawing or distressed sensation in stomach, dizzy or faint spells, see imaginary specks or spots floating before eyes, have disagreeable, pelvic catarrhal drain, prolapsus, anteversion or retro-version or other displacements of womanly organs from weakness of parts will, whether they experience many or only a few of the above symptoms, find relief and a permanent cure by using faithfully and fairly persistently Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription.

This world-famed specific for woman's weaknesses and peculiar ailments is a pure glyceric extract of the choicest native, medicinal roots without a drop of alcohol in its make-up. All its ingredients printed in plain English on its bottle-wrapper and attested under oath. Dr. Pierce thus invites the fullest investigation of his formula knowing that it will be found to contain only the best agents known to the most advanced medical science of all the different schools of practice for the cure of woman's peculiar weaknesses and ailments.

If you want to know more about the composition and professional endorsement of the "Favorite Prescription," send postal card request to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., for his free booklet treating on same.

You can't afford to accept a [illegible] [illegible] for this remedy of known composition. A secret nostrum of unknown composition [illegible].



## We Have too Many Boys' Overcoats

500 Boys' Overcoats. Three times as many as we should have. We bought them cheap, so we are going to reduce our stock and give you advantage of our lucky purchase.

All our Boys' $12.50 Overcoats ........ $8.50
All our Boys' $10.00 Overcoats ........ $7.00
All our Boys' $8.50 Overcoats ........ $6.00
All our Boys' $7.50 Overcoats ........ $5.00
All our Boys' $6.50 Overcoats ........ $4.50
All our Boys' $6.00 Overcoats ........ $4.00
All our Boys' $5.50 Overcoats ........ $3.75
All our Boys' $5.00 Overcoats ........ $3.50

Robbins

## Christmas Slippers

Come to our slipper show. There's nothing that so exactly fills the requirements for so many friends as slippers. Slippers are always right. Father, mother, grandfather, grandmother, sister, brother, wife, husband—not one of them ever had too many slippers.

## We've Slippers for Everybody

### For Men

Opera, Everett, Romeo and Cavalier styles in kid, ooze calf, seal alligator, Russia calf, hair calf and novelty stocks, at $1.25, $1.50, $1.75, $2.00, $2.25, $2.50, $3.00 and ........ $3.50

### For Ladies

House slippers and Juliets in kid and felt. Slippers for dress functions. All the new ties and pump effects. Slippers in patent, glace kid, white kid. High or medium heels. Medium and narrow toes. Choice, handsome and exclusive creations at $1.00, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75, $2.00, $2.25, $2.50, $3.00, $3.50, $4.00 and $5.00. House slippers for boys and girls, in various styles, at 50c, 65c, 75c, $1.00, 1.25 and ........ $1.50

You Are Invited

To call and look over our assortment of useful and suitable Christmas slippers, etc.

Vorhees
22 S. TEJON ST.

## Rugby Coal

The real, genuine Rugby.
We are sole agents in Colorado Springs.

The Colorado Springs Fuel Co.
112 Pikes Peak Ave. Two Phones, Main 230.



## A Distinctive Suit

to men and young men who appreciate distinctive features in their clothing, our tailoring appeals irresistibly. We build your clothes to conform to your particular requirements, and to show how sincere we are in this, we allow nothing to leave this store unless you are perfectly satisfied.

Makers of the Kind of Clothes Gentlemen Wear.

Newsom & Holmes
108 E. Pikes Peak Ave.


## PLAN DINNER FOR BOYS

Annual Christmas Feast to Be Held as Usual.

During a regular monthly meeting of the Colorado Springs Boys Club association, held yesterday morning in the home of the president, Mrs. James F. Sanford, 430 North Weber street, plans were discussed for the annual Christmas dinner for the boys. The dinner will take place at 5:30 o'clock, and the entertainment committee, Mrs. Lula Bernard, chairman; Mrs. A. G. Sharp, Mrs. C. C. Hamlin, Mrs. [illegible] and Mrs. R. P. Davie, will have charge. It was impossible to decide the exact date and place for giving the dinner, and such details were left with the committee.


Headaches and Neuralgia from Colds. LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine, the world wide Cold and Grip remedy, removes cause. Call for full name. Look for signature, E. W. Grove. 25c.



HISTORIC SAN ANTONIO

Very low tourist rate to this charming winter resort via Colorado & Southern. T. E. Fisher, G. P. A., Denver, will furnish full information.


The Ladies of Modern Maccabees elected the following officers last evening for the ensuing year: Commander, Fanny Huestis; past commander, Elvira James; lieutenant commander, Mrs. Nelly [illegible] keeper, Jessie E. Smith; finance keeper, Ollie J. Smith; chaplain, Lucinda Walters; sergeant, Rosa Lieberman; mistress-at-arms, Leona Evanson; sentinel, Josephine Berg; picket, Anna Bieber. After the election Lieutenant Commander Sells presented the commander, Fanny Huestis, with a beautiful cut-glass berry dish in appreciation of her faithfulness during the year. Refreshments were served.


CHILILITLI

is the name of the open observation car on the private train for tour of Mexico, leaving Denver, January 28, via Colorado & Southern railway. Full information from T. E. Fisher, G. P. A., Denver.


## BLIND BOONE COMING

The Epworth League of the First Methodist church has been fortunate in securing Blind Boone, the noted colored pianist, for the evening of December 9. The concert will be given in the church auditorium, and the pianist will be assisted by Miss Emma Smith, soprano. This is the 27th season of Blind Boone before the public. He is now only in middle life and in the prime of his performing. He is an intelligent, refined performer, and renders classic music. Being blind, he reads no notes, but reproduces entirely from hearing. As one feature of the program, Mr. Wilhelm Schmidt will render one of his own compositions, and Mr. Boone will reproduce same on the one hearing. A general admission charge of 35c will be made. Children, 25 cents.


THE POPULAR DENVER TRAIN

Leaves 9:15 a. m. via Rio Grande.


## CHRISTMAS FOR THE POOR

Salvation Army Will Distribute Well-Filled Baskets.

Christmas will be celebrated by the Salvation Army in the free distribution of hundreds of baskets of food among the poor. Each basket will contain turkey or chicken, vegetables and pastry. The Army is compiling a list of deserving families with the determination that none shall be overlooked.

Funds to defray the expense of the Christmas remembrance are being solicited by the Army and liberal responses are being made to the appeal for assistance. Captain Warren requests that contributions be made to no persons other than those bearing credentials over his signature.

## WEDDED IN WESTMINSTER

LONDON, Dec. 3.—In the little Gothic crypt of the chapel beneath Westminster hall, this afternoon Sir Robert Threshie Reid, Baron Loreburn, the lord chancellor, and Miss Violet Hicks-Beach, a niece of Lord St. Aldwyn, were married. The ceremony was quiet and was especially interesting from the fact that this is the first occasion that a lord chancellor has been married during the term of his office and that his marriage was the first ever performed within the precincts of the houses of parliament.


Your Tires

may seem worn out—useless. But don't throw them away! Simply bring them around to us—we can retread 'em and make 'em as good as new.

[illegible] vulcanize the new tread on, and it becomes part of the [illegible]

WEBER
[illegible] Kiowa



PELTA'S BIG [illegible] STORE



## Wanted Unfurnished

Three or four-room cottage or bungalow, distinctly modern, good location, close in, to take possession January 1st, '08, two in family, no children or consumption. Will take lease.

Frank Harvey Pettingell

Mining Stocks and Real Estate
Mining Exchange Building.
Phone Main 364 or [illegible]



# FOLEY'S KIDNEY CURE

Will cure any case of Kidney or Bladder Disease not beyond the reach of medicine. No medicine can do more.

Cures Backache
Corrects Irregularities
Do not risk having Bright's Disease or Diabetes

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.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# At Hardy's Christmas Store

**ROCKWOOD VELLUM.**

Ceramic critics seem to think the high water mark in Art Pottery has been reached in Rookwood Vellum.

There are no duplicates. Each piece is an original just as much so as an oil painting.

We are showing the largest display of the New Rookwood Vellum that has ever come to the state.

It ranges from $2.00 to $100.00 per V.

See our south window.

**FOUNTAIN PENS AS GIFTS.**

A good Fountain Pen we are inclined to think makes the best all around gift for a man.

It may be used for years and serves to remind the recipient of the donor.

We have all standard makes and at prices from $1.00 to $15.00 each.

A new lot of Filigree Solid Silver Mounted Pens were received yesterday.

They range from $6.00 to $10.00 each.

More than 500 Pens in all to select from.

**VAN BRIGGLE POTTERY.**

Van Briggle Pottery, made in Colorado Springs, will always hold first place for gifts to send away.

We are displaying more than 500 pieces at this time.

You can get a handsome little piece at from $3.00 to $5.00. Some even down to $1.50, and others up to $27.00 or even more.

We pack it and guarantee safe delivery.

Ask to see it.

**GIFT FICTION.**

A few of the best books of late fiction bound in holiday style, are:

"Captain June," by Alice Hegan Rice. Price, $1.00.

"His Own People," by Tarkington. Price, 90 cents net.

"Aunt Jane of Kentucky." Price, $1.50.

"The Romance of an Old-Fashioned Gentleman," by Hopkinson Smith. Price $1.25.

"Days Off," by Henry Van Dyke. Price, $1.50.

"The Old Peabody Pew," by Kate Douglas Wiggin. Price, $1.50.

"At Eigoro," by Margaret Deland. Price, $1.50.

Everything else in the more sumptuous gift volumes.

**GIFT BOOKS.**

The new Every Man's Library, in thin paper, large type and limp leather, is the best value in a Gift Book this year.

Fifty titles to choose from now. Price, $1.00 per vol.

Anything in limp leathers from 75 cents to $8.00 per volume.

**CALENDARS.**

10 cents to $10.00 in price and all the way between.

There has been a revolution in Calendars in the past two or three years.

The new idea is to put the value in the picture and in the frame—the Calendar costs nothing whatever.

A Hart Calendar is a perpetual one, or it may be converted into a picture.

At the present rate of sale our calendars will be gone long before Christmas arrives.

**CHRISTMAS STATIONERY.**

"I am always disappointed if I do not get a box of Christmas Stationery," remarked a lady in the store the other day.

If you want to make it simply swell, add a monogram and have it embossed.

This will cost from $2.00 to $10.00, as you like.

We have choice Xmas Stationery down to 50 cents a box. Ask to see it.

**ENGRAVING.**

A plate and 100 cards makes a good gift.

Any style of script, $1.50.

Engraving orders should be gotten in at once.

**XMAS FRAMING.**

Have you any Christmas framing to be done?

Let us do it for you before the rush.

**MEMORY BLOTTER.**

"Blot out all but Sweet Memories"—a hand decorated desk blotter with this charming sentiment, done by Miss Reed of Denver, is the cleverest novelty for this Christmas.

We have just received 50 more, which is our fourth lot already.

It sells at 25 cents.

**SHOP EARLY.**

Do you fully realize the wisdom of doing your shopping now instead of waiting for the eleventh hour rush?

We are already running out of some of the choicest things. Why not make Christmas shopping a pleasure by refusing to be hurried.

Another suggestion: Why not shop in the earlier hours of the morning?

## Hardy's Christmas Store

6 South Tejon Street


## CITY BRIEFS

FUNERAL—The funeral of Michael Oppenheimer was held from the residence, 320 East Platte avenue, yesterday morning at 10 o'clock. The remains were placed in a vault. Charles Perka, head of the Perka department store, officiated.

FUNERAL—The funeral of George Blankenship, who died Monday evening at his home in this city, will be held from Fairley's at M. ... closed this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. Colorado Springs post No. 22, G. A. R. will have charge of the services.

FUNERAL—Mrs. Mattie White, aged 38 years, wife of Robert White, who died at her home, ... South ... street, Monday evening, will be buried this afternoon. The services will be at Evergreen cemetery. She is survived by her husband and one son.

NEW G. A. R. OFFICERS—Colorado Springs post No. 22, G. A. R., met last evening at the hall and elected the following officers: G. W. Carson, post commander; John Caldwell, senior vice commander; R. V. R. ..., junior vice commander; J. L. Hines, quartermaster; S. R. ..., officer of the day; the Rev. J. W. Pickens, chaplain; Dr. H. F. ..., surgeon; H. H. Thomas, officer of guard.

BADLY HURT—Scott DeWitt, a peddler in the city, was found lying unconscious in an alley off Huerfano street yesterday morning by a policeman. He had fallen off his wagon, and in doing so had reopened an old wound. He was taken to the St. Francis hospital. His condition is very serious and an operation will probably have to be performed. It is doubtful whether he will recover.

**The Best Is Always Cheapest.**

In buying medicine a few pennies more ... is an inducement to the buyer. He wants that which is most effective, that is cheapest in the end. This is why Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is so popular here. It is guaranteed to accomplish that is claimed for it and its cures of coughs, colds and croup are always satisfactory. For sale by all druggists.

CELEBRATE MARDI GRAS at New Orleans in February. Attractive winter ... For descriptive literature write T. E. Fisher, G. P. A., Colorado & Southern railway, Denver.

## Personal Mention

Arthur F. Falkenburg, assistant city passenger agent of the Santa Fe, is visiting in Leadville.

J. L. Carney, traveling freight agent of the Union Pacific is in the city.

Mr. and Mrs. Verner Z. Reed and family are in Denver for a brief stay prior to their departure for California to spend a part of the winter. They expect to make Colorado Springs their permanent home, Mr. Reed's business interests being centered in Colorado and adjoining states.

P. H. McLaughlin has joined Mrs. McLaughlin and Miss Grace McLaughlin at their home, 1609 North Tejon street, and they will remain in Colorado Springs for the winter.

Mr. and Mrs. Cassius A. Hibbard have returned from a six weeks' bridal trip to New York city, Washington, Jamestown and other eastern cities.

Mrs. Arthur White of Denver, formerly of Colorado Springs, is the guest of friends in this city.

The Misses Jones have returned to their home in Denver after a visit with Mrs. Homer Seward.

On his way to the San Luis valley, where he expects to make heavy investments in land, William Ward of Winona, Miss., is stopping over in Colorado Springs for a day or two, and is a guest of the Alta Vista hotel. He is very favorably impressed with this city and may decide to make investments here.

Leaving Colorado Springs a week ago after a visit of several days, with the intention of going on to the coast, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. DeWitt of Cincinnati returned yesterday from Salt Lake, declaring that they are content to spend the remainder of their vacation here. They are so favorably impressed with Colorado Springs that Mr. DeWitt may decide to locate here. They are guests at the Alamo hotel.

THE POPULAR DENVER TRAIN leaves 8:15 a. m., via Rio Grande.


20% OFF

All our Men's and Boys' Raincoats, Topcoats and Overcoats.

All $35.00 Raincoats and Overcoats ........$28.00

All $30.00 Raincoats and Overcoats ........$24.00

All $27.50 Raincoats and Overcoats ........$22.00

All $25.00 Raincoats and Overcoats ........$20.00

All $22.50 Raincoats and Overcoats ........$18.00

All $20.00 Raincoats and Overcoats ........$16.00

All $18.00 Raincoats and Overcoats ........$14.40

All $16.50 Raincoats and Overcoats ........$13.20

All $15.00 Raincoats and Overcoats ........$12.00

All $12.50 Raincoats and Overcoats ........$10.00

Robbins


## RUSSIA IS LIKE THIS COUNTRY

(Continued from Page One.)

to one of the imperial boxes, directly opposite the speakers. Premier Stolypin, Minister of War Ridiger and other members of the cabinet were in their usual places. Several diplomats who formerly had been stationed at Washington entered the box to pay their respects to the secretary.

Donald MacKenzie Wallace, the author, who opportunely was present in the palace, joined Secretary Taft's party and acted as interpreter of the speeches. He pointed out also the leading members of the duma. Secretary Taft was impressed with the spaciousness and magnificence of the chamber, which was brilliantly illuminated. During Mr. Taft's stay M. Shulbinsky, an Octoberist; M. Lynush, a Pole, and an Armenian Social Democrat, took turns in speaking. The session was not marked by any especial incident.

The news of the presence of Secretary Taft in the chamber spread quickly, until finally the attention of practically everybody in the house, members of the ministry, senators, diplomats, newspaper correspondents and deputies, was centered on the imperial box.

The secretary and his party stayed for half an hour and then took their departure.

**To Visit Berlin.**

BERLIN, Dec. 6.—Ambassador Tower has arranged, through the foreign offices, that a special car be placed at the disposal of Secretary Taft and his party when they reach the station on the frontier between Russia and Germany. According to the present plans, which, however, may be changed, the train which will bring the Taft car from the frontier will arrive at Berlin at 7:15 Friday evening. It will be attached to the train leaving at midnight the same night for Hamburg. Ambassador Tower has invited Secretary Taft to spend the interval at his house and partake of a family dinner.

Later the staff of the embassy, Consul General and Mrs. Thackeray and some other Americans will be invited to meet the secretary. There will be no opportunity for Mr. Taft to see any of Germany's statesmen or accept any hospitality.

**Choked to Death**

is commonly said of babies who have died of the croup. How unnecessary this is. No child ever had the croup without having a cold or cough at the start. If you will stop the first symptom of the cough with Ballard's Horehound Syrup there is no danger whatever of croup. Sold by all dealers.

VOYAGE ACROSS THE GULF—Colorado & Southern offers delightful circle tours via New Orleans, Florida, Havana and Mexico. Write T. E. Fisher, G. P. A., Denver.

**DATE OF PLAY CHANGED**

"Kenilworth" to Be Presented on December 12.

The senior class of the High School has changed the date of the production of "Kenilworth," from Friday, December 13, to Thursday, December 12, on account of the production in this city of "The Blue Moon" on December 13. Mrs. William Barber will go to Denver the last of this week to procure the costumes for the production. She is coaching the cast.

THE POPULAR DENVER TRAIN leaves 8:15 a. m., via Rio Grande.


CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of

*The* LEADER

Specials For Wednesday and Thursday ONLY.

Ladies' Black Satin Underskirts, $2.00 grade, for, each ....$1.25

Ladies' Silk Underskirts, $6.75 grade, for, each ..........$4.98

Ladies' Hosiery, 25c grade, for, pair ....................15c

Infants' Wool Hose, 15c pair. And many new novelties for Xmas at lowest prices at

*The* LEADER

108 E. Cucharas.

The Simplest and Most Appropriate Gift

A fancy basket or box of candy shows the giver's thoughtfulness and taste. A basket of candy from us can not be a mistake and candy is always a welcome necessity for Christmas day.

Buy Early

P. S. Anything bought of us can be set aside to be delivered when desired.

MUETH'S

Xmas Box Paper

either plain or neatly stamped with initials, makes a most acceptable gift for an out of town friend.

Our stock is the most attractive we have ever shown.

Prices from 25 cents to $5.00.

STATIONERY DEPT.,

*The* Out West Ptg. & Sta. Co.

9-11 E. Pikes Peak Ave.

Weekly Gazette $1.00 PER YEAR

# Dress Goods Sale

This is the bargain month in the Dress Goods Department, and to reduce the stock is now the watchword. A few sample prices quoted this morning to show what you may expect. We are showing the most complete stock of popular Dress Goods and Silks of any one store.

32-inch All Wool Tricot Cloths, regular value 35c. Sale price ........25c

36-inch Novelty Checks, Stripes and Plaids; our regular 50c line. Sale price now ........32½c

50-in. Wool Batiste, regular selling price, 75c; only a few pieces left. Come before they are all gone. Sale price ........49c

44-inch Fancy Check and Plaid Panamas; regular value 75c. Sale price ........59c

$1.00 Fancy Panamas and Suitings, now ........79c

$1.25 Fancy Panamas and Suitings, now ........98c

$1.50 Fancy Panamas and Suitings, now ........$1.19

**Waist Silks**

New Plaids, Checks and Fancies; specially priced at, yard, 49c, 58c and 75c

**Black Silks**

Nothing more appropriate for a Christmas gift. Note the following special numbers, all guaranteed to wear: 36-in. Black Taffeta, our well known Buckskin included; regular value $1.25 and $1.35. Special price 95c

36-in. Black Taffeta, very fine grade; regular value $1.50. Special price $1.29

27-in. Black Peau De Soie; regular value, $1.25. Special price ........89c

36-in. Black Peau de Soie; regular value, $1.50. Special price ........$1.29

The Colorado Springs Dry Goods Co.

120-122 S. Tejon St.

# Year By Year

articles of furniture are becoming more popular as Xmas presents. They are indeed ideal gifts serving the two-fold purpose of ornament and usage. The giver can offer no greater compliment to the recipient of a present than to show by the character of the selection that the good taste of the person for whom it is intended has been anticipated. A piece of our furniture will never reflect discredit. Be secure in selecting your gifts and come to us. Every possible want in the furniture line can be satisfied at our great establishment. Moreover, there is no better investment than furniture, as prices are sure to advance.

CASH OR CREDIT.

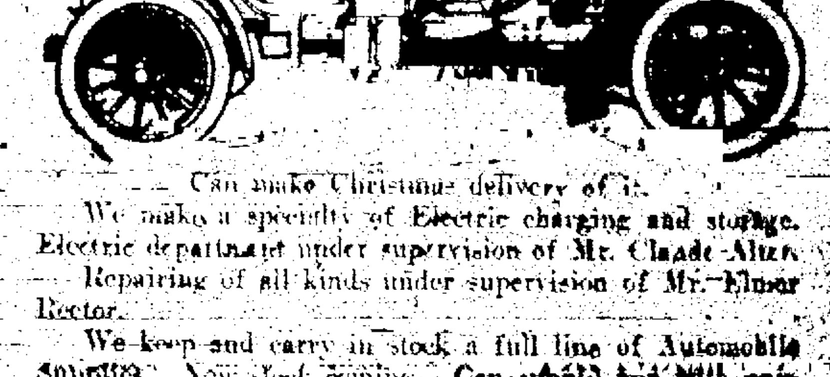
McCracken & Hubbard

120-122 South Tejon Street.

PHONE 56

One 1908 Peerless Left

Peerless


Can make Christmas delivery of it.

We make a specialty of Electric charging and storage. Electric department under supervision of Mr. Claude Alter.

Repairing of all kinds under supervision of Mr. Elmer Rector.

We keep and carry in stock a full line of Automobile Supplies. New stock coming. Can supply you with anything you need.

We have cars for rent by the day, week or month.

Western Auto & Supply Co.

115 North Cascade Ave.

Have an Extension Telephone

On each floor of your residence. They save steps and preserve the health.

Call Main 1300 for rates.

# A CORRECTION

In some manner the impression has gone about that we were all out of moderate price gas heaters. We have a splendid line, although we must admit the stock is getting low. You can get one for TWO dollars that will keep your house the temperature you want it at a cost of a stamp's worth of gas an hour.

If you can't come yourself, phone Our Girl, Main 2400, and we'll send one to you. Remember, we pride ourselves on

PROMPT SERVICE
And Readiness to Serve You

THE GAS COMPANY

No. 107 East Kiowa.


NewspaperARCHIVE®

COLORADO SPRINGS GAZETTE

THE OLDEST REPUBLICAN DAILY NEWSPAPER IN COLORADO.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR AT THE GAZETTE BUILDING BY THE

COLORADO SPRINGS GAZETTE COMPANY.

CLARENCE P. DODGE . . . . . President
CHARLES T. WILDER . . . . . Editor
M. A. EGE . . . . . Business Manager

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TELEPHONE MAIN 216.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
ONE MONTH DAILY AND SUNDAY . . .40c
ONE YEAR—DAILY AND SUNDAY . . $7.00
ONE YEAR—SUNDAY ONLY . . . . . $2.00
ONE YEAR—WEEKLY . . . . . . . $1.00
Advertising Rates on application.

The Gazette is the only newspaper in Colorado Springs which receives the full report of the Associated Press every day of the week.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1907.

## DOWN TO BUSINESS.

NOW that the President's message has been heard—or at least read—the sixtieth Congress will settle itself to the task of getting ready for business. The chances are that no time will be wasted. The old fashion of doing nothing till after the Christmas holidays is too slow for modern needs. Of course when a new Speaker is chosen and he has to make up his committees afterward, the organization can hardly be completely effected till the new year; but Speaker Cannon probably has his committees all settled, at least so far as the old members are concerned, and it will not take him very long to assign the new ones, though there are a good many of them. Meantime, the introduction of bills can go on.

The Senate may take a little longer to organize. Senator Spooner's resignation, among others, [illegible] of the most important places open, and his successors therein are [illegible] not all yet determined upon. Most important, perhaps, is the place on the Committee on Committees, and it is rumored that this is to go to Senator Knox of Pennsylvania. As we all know, the [illegible] the Senate has nothing to do with the selection of the committees, the Senate itself does that through the Committee on Committees, which is thus one of the most important committees possible. It may take till Christmas to get these matters adjusted. This will not cause any real delay, however, for most of the legislation originates in the House, and the majority of the members on the various committees will remain as it was. The Senate being a continuous body, its organization is very little disturbed from session to session. Of course it is not likely that any bills of importance will be passed before the holidays, but some will be put on the ways ready for launching. This Congress has some very important work before it, and perhaps not the least important is to refrain from hysteria and do nothing in a hurry, especially in the way of financial and business legislation.

## THE LAW'S DELAY.

THE matter of the constitutionality of the new state law appointing a Railroad Commission is not to be decided in a hurry. The other day the attorneys for the Meare roads, under the guise of amici curiae, were allowed to file a brief in support of the law, and now the Supreme Court has allowed the railroad attorneys thirty days to file an answer to their brief; and then the Attorney-General will have at least fifteen days to file an answer to that answer and then the court will take the matter under consideration and hand down an opinion when it gets ready.

The question of constitutionality turns on the exemptions which the act undertook to make. Mountain roads less than twenty miles long, used for hauling coal and supplies, were exempted from its provisions. The other roads claim that this is not "the equal protection of the laws," which is guaranteed in the Constitution of the United States; that it is an arbitrary classification, designed specifically for the purpose of favoring the roads known as the Meare roads, and therefore inequitable and unjust. The Attorney-General, of course, upholds the validity of the statute, and claims that the classification is an entirely proper one.

Both sides have agreed to an advancement of the cause, and it is now at the head of the docket. It was the desire of the Attorney-General to get a decision on it before the first of the year, but now it seems improbable that one can be rendered for three months yet.

We don't see that "the law's delay" is injuring anybody in this case. The state has worried along without a railroad commission for a good many years, and the crying need for such a body is not immediately apparent. On the whole, the act that was passed was fair and moderate, and we incline to believe that the railroads are making a mistake in fighting it so hard. At the time it was passed, a popular demand for railroad regulation was in the air and many states adopted radical measures; such a measure had been promised in the Republican platform, and the legislators felt that they ought to redeem the promise. They attempted to do so in good faith. We do not see that there is any necessity for great haste in settling the matter—the important thing is to have it settled right. If the present law is unconstitutional, the next legislature, if it chooses, may enact one that is not open to that objection.

The State Treasurer of Michigan has got into trouble. He is a business man and a banker. He put two-thirds of a million of the state's money in his own bank, and the bank lent some of it to the firm of which he is the head, and the business went wrong, and the bank is closed. It is alleged that the state will get back all its money, about half of it being secured on bond; but that does not make the transaction any the less reprehensible. If there is no law against such doings in Michigan, common sense and ordinary honesty should have made it impossible for a state official [illegible] money of which he is the [illegible] his own private business. There has been too much of this sort of thing, [illegible] a discouraging sign as to the public con-[illegible]

we believe such practices are becoming rarer than they were, and that on the whole there has been some advance in the office-holders' code of ethics.

The work of getting a jury in the Pettibone case goes on a great deal faster than it did in the Haywood case. There is no reason why it should not, and no reason why the trial should be so prolonged as the Haywood trial. For one thing, it is attracting less attention; for another, the judge has learned, from his experience in the former trial, that such extreme latitude as he allowed there in the introduction of evidence is unnecessary. As for the chances, while the evidence is probably stronger against Pettibone than it was against Haywood, no one can tell how it may strike the jury; and in any case it would be improper to anticipate their verdict.

The Pittsburg millionaire who [illegible] his son for marrying his wife's French maid, and who has now taken him back because he trained a winning football team, is not altogether a churl. The young man has shown at least that there is one form of work—and that not so easy—that he can do and do well, and that is no small matter.

### NO MOTTO.

From the Ohio State Journal.

Another good thing about clearing house certificates is that they don't have any irreverent, sacrilegious and unnecessary mottoes on them.

✢ ✢

### CONGRESSIONAL FORECAST.

From the Springfield Republican.

The coming session of Congress will doubtless see an extended and lively discussion of both currency and tariff reform, but the outcome of it all [illegible] reference of both questions to [illegible] commissions. Congress is never so full of talk and empty of action as in presidential years.

✢ ✢

### THE WHITE HOUSE TURKEY.

From the New York Evening Post.

All newspapers which do not want to lose the weather bureau service are expected to note that the presidential turkey is to be slaughtered in strict conformity with the pure food law, the meat inspection law, and the relevant regulations of the [illegible]

✢ ✢

### TARIFF.

From the New York World.

Of course. You cannot lower the tariff when times are [illegible] but it may make them worse and you cannot lower it when times are good for it may upset things. The only statesmanship it seems is postponement of the necessary and inevitable.

✢ ✢

### BOB SLINGS SOME SLANG.

From the Washington Star.

"You can bet your North American life it will," said Rear Admiral Evans, when asked if the Pacific fleet would sail on time. It is to be hoped that the admiral's tendency to epigrammatic speech will not pass beyond the point of possibility before the fleet starts.

✢ ✢

### PHILIPPINE FANTASIES.

From the New York Tribune.

The recent meeting at Faneuil Hall in the alleged interest of the Filipinos was marked with much confusion and diversity of counsels, and chiefly impressed the observer with a sense of the good fortune of the Filipinos in having their real interests [illegible] other hands than those of the anti-imperialists.

✢ ✢

### NOT A FREAK.

From the Boston Transcript.

The case of Enrico Toselli, the Italian pianist who recently married the divorced wife of King Frederick Augustus of Saxony, recalled to the attention of persons who think that musicians and others who entertain or amuse the public regard everything unusual in their lives as so much material to be used for advertising purposes. This gentleman, his story runs, refused to make a professional tour through Warsaw, Russian Poland, unless he could leave his wife at home. Nothing but his artistry should proclaim him. By that alone he [illegible] to feel, should audiences come to him. He would have no assistance through the curiosity which the presence of his wife would create. The pity of the situation lies in the action of the musician's managers. They, taking a different view of what makes for fame and fortune, have broken their contracts with him. A rude return, indeed, for a decision animated by high motive. Still, it is possible that in other places there will be managers and press agents able to make good capital of the [illegible] present disappointment.

✢ ✢

### SHAW'S FELLOW VILLAGERS.

From the Philadelphia Public Ledger.

"America is a nation of villagers," Bernard Shaw is impudent but not original. Dickens and Mrs. Trollope said it a long ago. When Americans see effeteness and decay in England and Germany they only tell of their own imperfection of vision—that is, when they mean to describe Englishmen and Germans. Mr. Shaw is only that he judges other men by a standard of limited sympathy.

In this country a man reared in an old section, where social order and habits are solidified, feels his nerves get into distress when he strikes people who disregard his religion of convention. In England social habits are so [illegible] that they govern every man's view of metaphysics. It has always been hard for a Londoner to see much of good in Americans though it is the Londoner abroad who causes Russians, Frenchmen and Italians to detest the loud, unreasoning, uncouth, intruding island villager flaunting his money and his clothes with unattainable bad manners and "butting in" upon other people's business.

✢ ✢

### PROHIBITION IN THE SOUTH.

From the New York Evening Post.

Alabama's swinging into the prohibition line, despite the appeals of some women who preferred the saloons to the loss of license revenues which have been devoted to the schools, was clearly foreshadowed. The schools are vastly better off today, even if their income has been cut, and the state can better afford to make up their loss than at any previous time. The activity of the women in this crusade has been one of its most significant features. Ordinarily, southern women have refrained from open participation in politics. In this case they have made their efforts felt, for or against, in a remarkable way. According to one of the editors of the Denver Rocky Mountain News, who has just returned from a study of the prohibition movement in Alabama, many women there feel that the "southern man is temperamentally unfit to drink strong liquor." Since he won't drink beer or light wines, there is nothing else left but distilled liquor and that, so the editor was informed, "is rank poison to our kind of man living in our climate. There is not a house in this block in which I cannot show you the scar of whisky." Of course, there were plenty of other reasons. The saloonkeepers had worn out public patience by defying the regulation which popular sentiment de-[illegible] It will be interesting to see how soon Louisiana, Virginia, and the Carolinas follow suit. The latter states should be the next prohibition recruits, unless Tennessee, or even Kentucky, should get ahead of them.

From the Harriman Press Bureau.

After the Civil war, in '73, and in '93, pessimists could see nothing but disaster ahead. These periods of depression, however, were quickly followed by abounding prosperity. And so will the "pinch" of 1907.

We have been going ahead so fast that we have used up, for the time being, all available capital. And then we have been frightened, and forgot the enormous powers of growth possessed by a country of 80,000,000 people with fabulous natural resources at their command, a country with seven times as much coal as all Europe, that controls the world's cotton trade, produces $7,-[illegible] a year on its farms and $18,000,000,-[illegible] a year in its factories.

Horace Greeley at the close of the Civil war showed the way to resume specie payments in the simple formula, "The way to resume is to resume." Resumption speedily followed. Today the way to do business is to do business. Nobody can make any money by stopping work and hoarding his capital.

That this is realized to a very large extent is [illegible] that the Pennsylvania, New York Central, Harriman lines and other great railroads report that the transfers of small lots of stocks have in the past few weeks increased by hundreds every day. Extra clerks have been put to work in the Union Pacific and Southern Pacific offices to parcel out the stockholdings of the investors who show in this very practical way their faith in the future of these properties.

It will help toward a restoration of confidence if people remember that wealth is not a production of engravers and printers, and that it is not produced in Wall Street. While counting up the losses in the market values of securities, it is well to remember that the value of farm products in the last seven years has increased some $5,000,-000,000, or enough to counterbalance the "paper" losses of a good many miniature panics.

The situation of the railroads is typical of the general status of American business, perhaps the railroads' problem is a little more aggravating. They are not suffering from a dearth of business, but from a necessity for more facilities at a time when they are unable to find the money to finance improvements.

This is one of the most serious features of the present situation, for the reason that the railroads are literally the arteries of commerce. To the extent that they adequately serve the needs of manufacturer, merchant, and [illegible] each will prosper. If either the arteries or the blood fails, both will suffer. Production without transportation is useless.

It is because railroad managers believe that these facts are being more and more generally realized that they are confident—as one of them puts it, that "The sun will shine again. Indeed, it is beginning to shine now. When the agitation against the railroads shall have passed away, the money that they so urgently need will be forthcoming."

## Today's Horoscope

Wednesday, December 4, 1907.

Kindly not blindly on the [illegible] way,
And hazard naught on [illegible] chance this day.

This night sees the moon [illegible] The 338th day of the year.

There is a sign of a [illegible] without sound. Scan roads and curves sharply ere you venture to cross. Be careful of railroad and car tracks.

An evil day for speculation. Neither lend nor margin in these twenty-four hours. Watch locks and bolts this day.

Of all things beware of quarreling this day. Black omen is over the harsh word and the angered action. [illegible] will follow the sharp tongue. Be thine the soft answer. You will not repent.

The woman whose birthdate this is must beware of becoming involved in gossip during the twelve months. A great scandal is threatened from small beginnings.

The man whose birthdate this is will be wise if he avoids business quarrels. The temptation will be great. If not resisted a harassing lawsuit will result.

The girl born today will be excellently endowed with physical force and charm. She will be in danger from an accident while riding horseback.

The boy born this day will be clever and energetic but will suffer from a quick temper. He will be fortunate in business.

### AND HE WON'T DO IT AGAIN

From the Fort Worth Telegram.

A certain young man of our community was very careless of how he tied his horse one night recently, and the horse got loose and wandered off into the woods in search of the other horses and when they found him he had gotten into a ditch and had the buggy turned over on. If he hadn't been found when he was the horse would have been dead, but as good luck would have it, everything was made all right and the buggy wasn't broken, and we think it has taught the young man a lesson on tying his horse.

✢ ✢

### ALL READY FOR THE WIND.

From the Sunflower (Kan.) Special.

Ferrone, the tasty tonsorial artist, has made elaborate preparations for his usual spring opening and announces that he is in the market for all kinds of whiskers.

✢ ✢

### THE DOWN-TRODDEN SEX.

From the Nottingham (England) Evening News.

Evidence was given that the woman, which was attached to a mail cart at the village in question, was in a weak and exhausted condition and was lame on the near fore leg, also the near hind leg.

✢ ✢

### ROUND UP OF THE FRUIT.

From the Arizona Ace.

Mike Rosenfeld, the popular song singer at the [illegible] of the taffy talk, has roped Miss Sunflower, a Hopi lady, for fair. There'll be wedding bells, all right, and red-hot trimmings. Some no-good cusses may refer to the happy bride-to-be as a squaw, but she ain't. She a peach.

✢ ✢

### "MARYLAND, MY MARYLAND."

From the Baltimore Sun.

John Fresh of Bumble Bee Ridge entertained quite a crowd of people from Flatwoods on last Sunday evening with his graphophone.

Garfield Brinton sprained his left wrist husking corn and then took the measles. The family of Gainer Reynolds also have the measly thing.

✢ ✢

### BUT WE HAVE OUR SUSPICIONS.

From the Longmont (Colo.) Ledger.

At the Jewett sale last Monday a certain editor was present with his hat off. A boy threw a snowball which hit him on his bald head. When asked what he did it for, the boy answered: "I thought it was a target." We did not learn the name of the editor.

✢ ✢

### THE EDITOR GOT HIS.

From the Durango (Colo.) Democrat.

For "barbers' itch," if you feel it coming on, use two parts of soda to one part of carbolated vaseline and keep it changing every few [illegible] we have been there—remained seven weeks.

Barbers say the doctors do not know any such a thing as "barbers' itch"—they call it "Tonsorial [illegible]," but it is hell just the same.

## GIVES SOUND ADVICE

(Continued From Page One.)

Paradise gate. We might present Mark Twain's million-pound note and St. Peter would not advance even the Colorado clearing house limit of $100 in current coin.

### Character as Legal Tender.

Character is a better investment than dollars. Gold is legal tender here, but character is legal tender in two worlds. It is panic proof. The Y. M. C. A. is a college where character building is the main business. As a cold blooded money proposition, any city can better afford to support Christian colleges and the Y. M. C. A. from the public revenue than it can afford to accept pay from many institutions that now contribute to most of our cities. No money is tainted, but the privilege that money sometimes buys, curses and degrades.

### Nation's Future Solvency.

The future solvency of the nation will depend more upon morals and men than upon resources. Success in any department of life will be measured by equipment and character. That it has not been so is due to conditions and environment that can never again exist. The purpose of our founders have always been high, but they have not been definite or organized. No statesman has been daring enough to grasp our destiny. As a nation we have drifted and blundered into power. Upon dozens, unpowered [illegible] land. Vast natural resources have for a century held in abeyance and defied the laws of fitness that must now prevail, and, in developing a new continent, there has been so much to do and so few to do it that trained and untrained have alike been in demand. The vanishing domain of virgin territory, the crowding multitude of workers are bringing to a close the era of untrained and rough-and-ready muscle. The age of culture and training dawns. When a slight industrial depression comes a million unemployed will walk our highways, while [illegible] and trained selection will be master in the marts of labor. In every crusade, industrial, commercial or professional, the college trained will be captain and leader.

### Have Tampered With Destiny.

Thrilled with unexpected [illegible] achievement [illegible] to the [illegible] events, we have [illegible] busy to prepare. We have tampered with destiny. [illegible] of [illegible] the [illegible] made good citizens out of the first few generation from [illegible] the signs of the [illegible] indicate that a new civilization is about to crystallize. Every at we may, hate it as we do, strata are about its formation [illegible] the [illegible] and mixing of [illegible] has been the pride and glory of our institutions. [illegible] to be the gauge.

### The College a Crucible.

It is for the young of today to determine what fold [illegible] will grow, what strata they will occupy. The college is the crucible wherein will be tested the leaders and masters of this new age. The school and university are among the noblest assets of our nation [illegible] Today [illegible] To say that [illegible] cultured and uneducated in the past has [illegible] our destinies is no answer. The conditions are different.

In my day I have seen the [illegible] and cultured enter every field. There was no competition and no restrictions [illegible] a barber could practice medicine, a horse trader could practice law, anybody could preach. In rural places children were taught and taught by boys earning a few dollars to carry them through college and by girls [illegible] farmer girl who knew as little about books [illegible] as Mr. Dooley's [illegible] about grammar and orthography. My next teacher was a man who used the birch [illegible] making it a rule to thrash at least five boys a day for exercise. He was not partial, but he [illegible] Examinations in law, medicine, theology, teaching were [illegible]. Now and then a great genius developed, but as a rule the people were ministered to by incompetents.

### Not So at Present.

Today tests and standards are [illegible] The farmer must be an artist, the preacher a philosopher and the doctor and lawyer must spend years in study before diplomas are given. These are some of the conditions that confront the youth of today and to which he must conform. [illegible] meet these conditions he must acquire better than his father. Now that the Lusitania [illegible] one takes passage in the fleets of other days. The one-eyed may be king of the kingdom of the blind but in a land of schools the half-educated can never reign.

The product of the Christian college is the most needed asset of the nation. Equipment is required, but not more than moral character [illegible] the wisdom to know right from wrong and the courage to do it is the need of the hour, not so much brilliant men as honest men. Alcibiades was brilliant, but disloyalty and infamy rusted under his name. Absalom was brilliant, but fate was a just judge when she held him in the oak by his twisted hair until the sword of retribution could reach his treason-tainted heart. Aaron Burr stood among the brilliant men of our country. Yet these men are the shame and not the glory of their age. Brilliance without conscience is a painted sepulcher. Cromwell's soldiers put conscience into their fighting, and we want men who will put conscience into their business, into their politics, into their education.

### Disgrace to Country.

In New York, an ex-butcher boy, a grocer boy, a broker's clerk and a gravel shoveler, through conspiracy and manipulation, have, in metropolitan traction affairs, grafted a hundred million dollars in less than 10 years, yet I have not heard that they are any nearer Sing Sing than the most virtuous citizen in Manhattan. The culprits do not deny the crime; they are proud of it. Magazines and papers print their portraits as captains of industry, reporters follow them, business welcomes them, society opens its doors to them. They are greater heroes in the public eye than are the Deweys and Burbanks, and those who have done something for the country and humanity. The president of a great bank, dishonestly, if not illegally, diverts twenty millions of depositors' money to his own wind and water schemes. He should have spent his life behind prison bars, but took the coward's part and went into the oblivion of a suicide's grave.

### A Striking Contrast.

These are some of the liabilities of this age of moral misfit and perverted conscience. Panic, disaster, broken fortunes and financial fear are the price we pay. These shames can not be righted until there is a revival of public conscience, until the people realize that it is as great a crime to steal a million as it is to steal a cow; that the stealing of a railroad is not a tribute to smartness, but highway robbery; that financial kings who sell millions of wind and water to confiding widows and investors are rascals as great, and ten-fold more dangerous than the confidence man at our depots who flimflams a tourist out of his watch or ticket. For these petty thieves we call the police; for their masters in robbery we set banquets and send special trains.

### Man's Plain Duty.

No man gets into trouble who travels a straight road, and [illegible] comes not to a [illegible] [illegible] The [illegible] must be reinstated as the law of politics and of business. The law that was handed down on Sinai has not been amended or repealed, nor declared unconstitutional. Integrity must be the master word in the affairs of men. Citizens must be guided by an educated conscience. Honest men must think of their country first and party second.

To bring this revival about we look to the youth of the land. Their fathers have [illegible] to [illegible] the fairest state in the Union. What it is to be will depend on the young men and women now in school and college. They represent the balance of power and in five years from now can, if they will, unite for state and not for party, dictate and shape the destiny of Colorado. If the moral status has been low they can raise it. If ideals [illegible] has been tarnished they can burnish it.

### Suggests Remedies.

They can demand purity in politics, purity in business, purity in the home. Refuse to condone political crime, punish the [illegible] protection and plunder, and the corrupt tribe will seek other pastures. You are Christian young men. Finish your school career and then put your principles into civic life. Do not hurry to take up your career. The better you prepare the more success. If it was a quarter dash, an early start may have advantages, but your race is for life and the best to start is often the first at the goal. What your character is to be you alone are to determine. You can not depend upon others. You can not play the part of Pilate and wash your hands. You must do your part.

### The Tide Has Turned.

Educate yourself. Keep yourself clean, and you will be prepared for the change in national tendencies which now seem imminent. The people are restless. There has been a riot of financial wrong. Political dirt has stained. Officials and party leaders have been more afraid of dirty hands than of a dirty conscience, forgetting that a dime's worth of castile soap would cleanse the hands, while only God's mercy could cure the other. I believe the tide has turned. The arrogant financial baron is on the anxious seat; his voice is full of fear and penitence. The corrupt political master is silent and on a vacation. Brewery stocks are going down. At this [illegible] you come upon the stage of action with a good education and with the moral stamina of a Christian faith and training. In conjunction these qualities should make you invincible. No shrinkage can affect your assets, no panic [illegible] no mortgage can foreclose [illegible] Be fortified, victory should be yours, remembering that he who serves his country well, serves himself well.

## HAS NO OPTION ON STOCK

### Burris Makes Statement Regarding El Paso Stock Deal—No Alliance With Burns.

Charging that El Paso stock was manipulated by the Bernard faction in an endeavor to secure the block of stock which has just been bought in by James F. Burns, and denying that he has an option for the repurchase of the 72,500 shares, Allen T. Burris yesterday had the following to say:

"Regarding this block of stock which has passed to James F. Burns, it was purely a business transaction and an option to purchase back would be unheard of. When the stock was forced below the amount of the loan, I had to let it be sold, as I could not be annoyed by raising collateral with one hand and writing bulletins with the other. Therefore, I decided to let it go and give my whole attention to the bulletined warfare against the Bernard regime. I have been 'stung' by the very methods I am fighting and propose to break up the El Paso company."

## BLACKMAIL IS CHARGED.

Jennie B. Galloway, the negress who was arrested by the police last August for an attempt to extort money from Mrs. Frank A. Vorhes under threats to kidnap one of her children, will be tried in the district court on the charge of blackmail. Information on two counts has been filed against her by District Attorney Hamlin, and she has been arrested and placed in the county jail in default of $500 bond.

Information has also been filed against Burt Meredith on the charge of burglary. He is charged with having entered the shop of William Helden on August 30. He has been placed in the county jail by Sheriff Grimes in default of $800 bond.

## JURY DISAGREES, DISCHARGED

### Unable to Reach Verdict After 24 Hours.

After having been out for 24 hours the jury in the case of H. H. Jones, who was on trial on the charge of obtaining money under false pretenses, was unable to agree. Upon reporting to this effect, it was discharged at 5 o'clock last night by Judge Sheafor. Jones was alleged to have attempted to secure fraudulently the payment of two insurance premiums on his store when it burned.

**Opera House**

SATURDAY, DEC. 7.
MATINEE AND NIGHT.
The Record-Breaking Musical Show,

**The Mayor of Tokio**

With
JOHN L. KEARNEY
The Famous Peanut Ballet and Blue Ribbon Chorus.
Richard Carle's Greatest Musical Proposition.
Matinee Prices: [illegible] $1.00, Dress Circle, 75c; Balcony, 50c; Gallery, 25c.
Evening Prices: 50c, 75c, $1.00, $1.50.
Seats Reserved for Both Performances.

**Opera House**
**Thursday, Dec. 5**

The Kirke La Shelle Company in
PAUL ARMSTRONG'S
Great American Comedy,

**The Heir to the Hoorah**

A Notable Acting Company.
The Play You Liked Best Last Year.
Prices: 50c, 75c, $1.00, $1.50.
Seat Sale Opens Tuesday Morning at the Box Office.

We tell it yet
Lest you forget

**Geneva Cold Cream**

For chapped lips, face and hands it has no equal.

Your money back if you're not satisfied.

25 cents at

**THE PARIS DRUG CO.**

Phone 872
Free delivery at all hours.

**BARGAINS**

They are what we are all after.

The users of Patterson Lump get the best bargain.

It's the best screened coal on the market.

**ALL LUMP NO SLACK**

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**The Central Fuel Co.**

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**Wallace Nutting's Water Colors**

We have just received another shipment of these beautiful pictures, mostly of new subjects.

Mr. Nutting has many imitators but no equals. We are the exclusive agents in this city.

The prices are $1.25, $2.50, $3.00, $4.00 and $5.00.

They make beautiful presents, framed or unframed. We shall be glad to frame them in our shop in an artistic manner.

**Whitney & Grimwood**

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Sample cars and office with MILLER AUTO CO., 1?? N. Cascade ave.
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# Sweater Vests

**For Men and Boys**

The popularity of the sweater vest this season justifies our showing a very large assortment of these for men and boys. Three times already this fall we have duplicated our original fall order. The popular colors in these are maroon, Oxford, black, white and brown. We are showing all these. For one who has to be out of doors these are especially desirable. Very suitable for any outdoor exercise. These would make a very acceptable Xmas present.

**$2.50 to $5.00**

## HOLBROOK & PERKINS


## SICK CHILD CALLS FOR PAPA

**Is Not Expected to Live and Its Father Can Not Be Found—A Pathetic Appeal.**

Mrs. J. M. Campbell of 1239 South [illegible] street, Colorado City, has made a pathetic appeal to the police department of Denver to find her husband, who has been working as a carpenter [illegible] for several months, but who has [illegible] it is believed, left the city [illegible] employment on the Rock Island.

In her communication to the police she inclosed the following note to her husband:

"Dear Husband: Please come home at once. Our little darling is poorly. She is not expected to live, and is calling for papa day and night. Please do come home at once. Your loving wife,

"MAY M. CAMPBELL.

"Colorado City, Colo."

## CHILD SPARED, HE KEEPS OATH

**Alexander Pitt Enters Service of Salvation Army Again, in Accordance With Vow.**

Registering a solemn oath three years ago over the sick bed of his little daughter, Hazel, that if she were spared he would consecrate his life to Christianity and devote his time and energies to the Salvation Army, Alexander Pitt, a farmer living near Arvada, who afterward came to Colorado Springs and served as ensign in the Army, has disposed of his property and will now fulfill his vow, the child having fully recovered. Pitt left Colorado Springs more than a year ago, and has been engaged in the dairy business in Denver, that he might be near his child, who was stricken with meningitis. With his family he left Sunday for Grand Junction, where he has entered the service of the Salvation Army as an ensign. The money that he has accumulated will be used by him in alleviating the suffering of the poor.

Hazel, the little daughter, is now 9 years of age. Her recovery is regarded as almost a miracle by those familiar with the serious nature of her illness.

Before their departure for Grand Junction, Mr. Pitt and his family were given a farewell reception by the Salvation Army in Denver.

**Cure Your Cold Before It Endangers Your Health.**

The quicker a cold is gotten rid of the better. Procure a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and no time will be lost, whether a cold is slight or severe. For sale by all druggists.

## THREE MARRIAGE LICENSES

**Two Couples United After Getting Necessary Papers.**

Three marriage licenses, the first granted this month, were issued yesterday from the county clerk's office. They were issued to William E. Hasty of Denver and Miss Lulu Peyton of Colorado Springs; Joseph M. Dorr and Miss Olive M. Spradling, both of Colorado Springs, and Jacob Weith and Miss Anna Schenk, both of Pueblo.

The Pueblo couple were married in the office of County Clerk Schisler by the Rev. Anno W. Moore. W. E. Hasty and Lulu Peyton were married by Justice Dunnington.

## A PLEA FOR THE DEACONESS

**Hospital Has Made Splendid Record at Great Sacrifice—More Money Needed for New Building.**

With words of highest praise and commendation for the hospitals of Colorado Springs, the Rev. E. H. Liles, pastor of the First Cumberland Presbyterian church, at the Thanksgiving union service at the First Baptist church on Thanksgiving day, called special attention to the good being accomplished by the Deaconess hospital. After commenting on the requirements of a hospital or hospitals in a health resort, the Rev. Mr. Liles said in part:

"If there is any city of the American continent that should have well-equipped hospitals, it is Colorado [illegible] world as a health resort. This our Roman Catholic friends recognized from the start, and hence their two large institutions, which the protestants have assisted them in building and maintaining. But that the demand has been too great for them, to say nothing of the large number of people that prefer a protestant hospital, is seen in that the St. Francis had to enlarge its capacity only a few years ago, while the Glockner is at the present time doubling its capacity. At the same time the little protestant hospital which we have is full all the time and is constantly turning away patients. They kept account during the month of August last, and there were 50 applicants during the month whom they could not take for want of room. They cared for only 266 patients during the year, and if 50 per month is an average of those turned away, that would make 600 turned away during the year, or more than twice the number that they cared for. Besides this, physicians all over the city have told me that they would send more patients out there if they only had more room and better facilities.

**A Splendid Record.**

With the small plant they have, the deaconesses are [illegible] than paying running expenses, the receipts from July, 1906, to July, 1907, being $8,401 and the expenses $8,286. They did this, paid the interest on a $3,000 debt on the property, $300 of the principal of the same, and yet cared for 36 charity patients, over 13½ per cent of the whole. With a better arranged building the 17 nurses and other working force could care for from two to three times the patients. They have a $15,400 [illegible] and are gradually paying off the $3,000 debt on it. But how are [illegible] The secret lies in the self-sacrifice of those who are doing the work. Neither the manager nor any of the other graduate nurses get over $5 per month for their services, out of which they must clothe themselves. When you remember that these ladies could get from $20 to $30 per week for private nursing, you can see something of the sacrifice which they are making.

An item which should not be overlooked by Christian givers is, that there were seven conversions to Jesus Christ during the year. Of course, most of the patients were already Christians, and Christians of all denominations.

**An Appeal for Help.**

Those who have been working to secure the necessary $50,000 to erect the first wing of the new building for the [illegible] pledges to the amount of $43,000, and would it not be a shame upon the people of this city to allow the amount of $7,000 to keep us from soon proceeding with the building? The building committee, at its only meeting, decided not to turn a wheel toward the starting of the building till the whole amount was raised. And what more appropriate time than this glad Thanksgiving season to raise that amount? Some of us have given weeks of our time, and some have subscribed largely of their means, and now we appeal to you to come to the rescue.

There is one general fact which I wish to mention, and that is that of all the church hospitals in the country, no money is ever taken from their receipts for private or denominational purposes. This is true of the 25 or more Methodist hospitals, and those of the Presbyterians, Baptists, etc. What money they make is put right back into the institution, either in improving its condition or enlarging its facilities, what it does not take to support the purely charity work. So all that we give for this purpose will remain right here for the benefit of this institution.

## BLIND BOONE WILL PLAY

**Negro Musical Prodigy to Give Concert Here.**

Blind Boone, the negro musical prodigy, prototype of the noted Blind Tom, but differing from the latter in that he invokes higher artistic faculties, will give a piano recital at Payne A. M. E. church on the evening of December 7. Miss Emma Smith, a negress with a sweet soprano voice, will contribute to the program, singing the old plantation melodies. While playing, Boone, who has many peculiarities of execution and expression, sways his body to and fro in time with the music. It is said that, having once heard a selection, he can play it just as he heard it.

Boone, the son of an army cook, was born in Miami, Mo., in 1864. When 6 years old he lost his sight from brain fever. After falling as a student in the school for the blind in St. Louis he was turned into the streets, where he eked out a living from the pennies he earned by playing a mouth harp. He attracted the notice of John Lang, a negro of Columbia, Mo., who gave him a musical education and has since been his manager.

## HUMANE SOCIETY REPORT

**[illegible] Many [illegible]**

According to the monthly report of [illegible] handled by the El Paso County Humane [illegible] the total number [illegible] were ordered out of harness, six dogs, several horses and a number of smaller animals were killed, and attention was given to 43 cases in which poultry was improperly cared for. W. A. [illegible]ckburn was sent to jail by the society for improperly caring for his children, and Orval Ferguson was sent to the State Home for Dependent Children.

[illegible]

## BOARD TO INVESTIGATE

**COMPULSORY DRILL PETITION UNDER CONSIDERATION.**

**Dietrich's Report Shows Flattering Condition of Affairs—Several Important Matters Up.**

Bearing the signatures of nearly 3,000 taxpayers and school patrons, the petition of the High school students for compulsory drill was last night presented to the board of education at its regular monthly meeting. The board deferred action, but referred the question to a committee for investigation and instructed Superintendent John Dietrich to communicate with public [illegible] where military drill is now enforced and ascertain their experience in regard to it. If compulsory drill is established, the United States government will detail a regular army officer as commandant of the battalion and [illegible] all departments.

The question of the erection of a new school building in the northwestern section of the city, north of the Bristol school, came up for consideration, but no action was taken, pending the efforts of the citizens' committee from this district to secure a suitable site for the building.

The proposition to withdraw the Eighth street school because of the changing of the street name to Sixteenth street was referred to Mrs. Sawyer, who will suggest a name at the next meeting of the board.

Patrons of the [illegible] school asked for the establishment of a kindergarten department in the school. This was referred for consideration. Although no formal request has been [illegible] similar desires have been expressed by patrons of the Garfield and Steele schools.

Superintendent Dietrich's [illegible] report for November [illegible] ment of 4,290, which [illegible] of that at the same [illegible] The average daily att[illegible] about 200 better than [illegible]

In regard to additional teachers for the [illegible] work, Superintendent Dietrich was instructed to get additional [illegible] and place it in the hands of the committee on teachers and salaries.

The Ladies' Aid society of the Church of Jesus Christ will [illegible] home cooked food sale [illegible] Tejon St. on Friday [illegible] their dainty and useful articles before purchasing your holiday [illegible] Among other home cooked foods will be salt-rising bread, plum puddings and fruit cake. Lunches will be served.

Mr. and Mrs. Spangler [illegible] teachers violin, piano, mandolin [illegible] N. Weber.

## MINERVA SOCIETY BANQUET

**Annual Affair to Be Held on December 12.**

The annual banquet of the Minerva Literary society of Colorado College will be held at the Acacia hotel on the evening of December 12. A large number of invitations will be sent out the latter part of this week and at least 80 young people will be present. The dining room will be decorated in the society colors, light blue and white. A progressive six-course dinner will be served. There will be special music during the evening.

"A 'spread'" will also be given by the Minerva society Friday evening of this week in the study room at Ticknor hall in honor of the new pledges to the society who will be initiated some time next spring.

The members of Minerva were glad to welcome back to college the first of this week Miss Carolyn A. Davis of Denver. Miss Davis was taken ill with typhoid fever eight weeks ago and since that time has been at her home in Denver. She has fully recovered her health and will resume her studies at once.

A special musical program will be given by the society Friday afternoon in the Apollonian club house. Following is the program: Music, Miss Jennie Hall; reading, Miss Frances Reinsch; music, Miss Mary Randolph; [illegible], Miss Anna [illegible]

The program for December 12 takes up the subject of prisons in different parts of the United States and the British empire. Following is the program: "Prisons," Miss Julia Ingersoll; "Prison Labor," Miss Rule Aitken; "Prison Reform," Miss Helen Clarke. The afternoon programs are open to visitors and all who are interested in the work of the society are invited to attend. A special invitation is given to all alumni members.


## BRASS GOODS

After looking over our stock of fine Brass Goods you are sure of seeing something worthy of your selection. We have a complete line, and are showing Tobacco Jars, Lamps, Ink Wells, Paper Cutters, Calendars, Pen Dishes, Desk Necessities, etc.

**C. F. Arcularius & Co.**

Jewelers.

Phone M. 634. [illegible] S. Tejon

## We Must Reduce Stock

For the next 10 days we will sell any trunk or suit case at 20 per cent discount. All new goods.

**HEMENWAY CARRIAGE CO.**

Phone 262. 31 S. Cascade.

## Get In Line

for Christmas. The question puzzles us all as to what to give of an [illegible] nature which will be useful and acceptable.

We have just received a large stock of glass Hat Pin Holders and Hair Receivers for which there has been a demand much in excess of the supply.

These glasses are ornamented and about the ordinary that [illegible] so much [illegible] last year, are made of [illegible] heavy glass, and will not break when a heavy hat pin is dropped into them.

**The BUSY CORNER**

Phone 4.

Prompt Delivery.

## An Opportunity

IS GIVEN TO WOMEN WHO HAVE NEVER USED

**Dr. Charles Flesh Food**

THE GREAT BEAUTIFIER AND FLESH BUILDER.

All who would like to receive a trial package may obtain one by sending us this coupon.

The regular price is 50c, wherever toilet goods are handled or direct from us by mail in a plain wrapper with postage paid.

Dr. Charles Co., 108 Fulton St., N. Y.

FREE SAMPLE COUPON

SAMPLE COUPON.

DR. CHARLES CO., 108 Fulton St., N. Y.

Please send me by return mail, a sample of your Flesh Food and our illustrated book, "Art of Massage," which contains lessons on how to massage the face, neck, arms and bust. Inclosed please find 10 cents to cover mailing.

Name [illegible]

State [illegible]

Postoffice [illegible]

Street No. or R. F. D. [illegible]

**PIANO TUNING**

[illegible]

**The ART TAILORING CO.**

801 COLORADO AVENUE, COLORADO CITY,

is making holiday suits or overcoats to order. Union made and entire satisfaction guaranteed from $16.00 up. Now is the chance for a good suit for little money. WE PLEASE YOU.

[illegible] DOLLAR PER MONTH.

[illegible] every week. Hunter, 1[illegible] N. Tejon. Phone 1[illegible].

They All Prize and Fresh

Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Butter

[illegible]

Exquisite Ideas in Silk and Lace

# Evening Costumes

At About ½ the Usual Prices

*After Christmas such values as these would be remarkable enough, but now they are most extraordinary.*

Two weeks ago while on a buying trip in New York city, Mr. Hibbard was fortunate enough to procure about three dozen of Women's Fine Evening Costumes from a leading designer and maker of that place, which he secured at virtually his own price. The garments came by express yesterday and are now on sale at about half their real worth. They include the following:

Chiffon-Taffeta, Liberty Silk and Silk Voile Costumes with elaborate lace and net yokes, [illegible] sleeves. The skirts are made very full, with folds, tucks and pretty pipings, made up over silk drop skirts. The colors are cream, light blue, pink, brown, navy and black.

$35.00 and $40.00 Costumes, on sale at ..... **$22.50**

$40.00 to $60.00 Costumes, on sale at ..... **$27.50**

$65.00 to $75.00 Costumes, on sale at ..... **$35.00**

# A Sample Line of Coats

At ¼ to ⅓ Reduction

Ready cash, coupled with an indomitable determination to outclass all previous records at good value giving for patrons of the Hibbard Store, have been instrumental in making this sale possible. By far the best values of the season are attainable at this important offering. There are Street and Evening Coats of light, medium and dark colors, made from finest broadcloths, novelty materials and mixtures, on sale as follows:

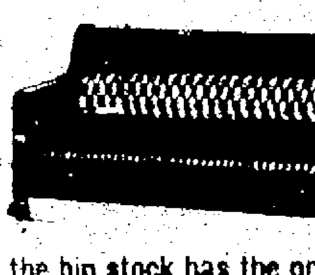
$17.50 Coats for **$12.50** | $25.00 Coats for **$18.00**

$37.50 Coats for **$25.00** | $45.00 Coats for **$30.00**

HIBBARDS

**Silk Waist Special**—A special purchase of pretty Scotch Plaid Silk Waists, in blues, greens, browns and black and white combinations, made up on the bias with folds and tucks; regular values are up to $7.50. On sale while the lot lasts ..... **$5.00**

# Our Holiday Sale



is now in progress. Offering an immense variety of

FURNITURE AND FURNISHINGS!!

We have prepared for several months to make this December business the most important in our history, and now have on our floors the largest variety of "good things" we have ever offered. The variety is too extensive to name, and we therefore solicit a visit of inspection, whether you wish to buy or not. As every article in the big stock has the price on it, it is an easy matter to make comparisons and to become fully posted as to styles and cost. We have added this week dozens of rockers at from $2.75 to $7.50.

The Fred S. Tinker Furniture Co.

[illegible] COLORADO [illegible]

## Over Roasted

Coffee tastes like burnt molasses—under-tone coffee savors of dried peas. Our skilled operator determines the exact point COFFEE ROASTING should reach. You get a finished flavor in

**Dern's Coffee**

DERN Tea & Coffee Co

[illegible] South Tejon [illegible]

# You Can't Afford It

You can not afford to allow your teeth to remain in a decayed condition. Bad teeth produce bad health, disfigure the mouth and make you look and feel old without age. Modern dentistry can remedy all this and at a price so reasonable that you can not afford to neglect your teeth. Dr. Shaw, Dental Surgeon, Barnes Building, 112 E. Pikes Peak Ave. Phone [illegible] Hours 8 a. m. to 6 p. m. Evenings, 7 till [illegible] Sundays, 9 a. m. to 12 m.

[illegible] REPAIR WORK

THE RUSSELL IRON [illegible]

CASTINGS [illegible] MACHINERY

[illegible] Shafting, Belting, Hangers, Pulleys, Bar and Sheet [illegible]

GAZETTE 50c per Month

**Wilbur's**

Headquarters for Christmas Goods

[illegible]

Lord and Taylor [illegible]

[illegible]

The kind of coal you get

[illegible]

# DR. PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder

*Made from grape Cream of Tartar; absolutely free from alum.*

**Strongest, purest, most economical and healthful of leavening agents**

Carefully guard your food from alum.


## Societies and Clubs

Miss Elizabeth Lunney, 319 East Monument street, has invited the members of the Christmas club to be her guests on Friday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

The Warwick club will give the first of its series of dances this evening at the Temple academy from 9 to 12 o'clock. Fink's orchestra will furnish the music.

The tickets for the annual Knights of Pythias ball were distributed at the meeting of Pikes Peak company No. 10, U. R. K. P., Monday evening. The ball will be given New Years eve.

The monthly meeting of the board of managers of the Deaconess hospital will be held in the hospital parlors at 3 o'clock this afternoon. All members are urgently requested to be present.

Mrs. Charles T. Fertig and Miss Annie Ferrier will read papers at a meeting of the art and literature department of the Woman's club this afternoon at the San Luis school.

The East Side W. C. T. U. meets this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock with Mrs. H. A. Bonham, 504 East Cache la Poudre street. Miss Brunstine will teach the Loyal Temperance legion lesson. Please bring books.

Officers were elected as follows by Vanliro lodge No. 31, K. of P., last Thursday evening: C. C. Ruberdale, P. C.; John Davidson, C. C.; W. B. Kirby, V. C.; Rudolph Schuler, M. at A.; Arthur James, P.; Henry Thawler, I. G.; C. G. Rubendale, O. G.; H. J. Ross, K. of R. and S.; L. L. Hall, M. of E.; W. H. Pray, M. of F.

At the annual meeting of Tejon lodge No. 104, A. F. and A. M., Monday evening, the following officers were elected: Charles E. Thomas, senior warden; J. A. Carruthers, junior warden; Fred G. Hayner, master; J. P. Madden, secretary, and J. T. Sanderson, treasurer.

The Adams Hose company has elected officers as follows: Otto Ingelking, captain; Fred Carson, lieutenant captain; J. C. Teilborg, secretary; J. D. Gillett, treasurer; J. G. Romer, Charles Hastings and J. J. Hase, trustees; M. Lewis, librarian.

An entertainment in the form of a burlesque, entitled "The Spinster's Return," will be given by the Ladies' Aid society of Manitou at the High school in that city Friday evening. The cast of characters follows: Josephine Jane Green Sollerton, Martha Farrier; Priscilla Abigail Hodge, Mrs. W. Pray; Delphine Jane Higgins Wireworker, Mrs. A. Douglass; Tiny Short Van Tassel, Miss Lilly Nowels; Rebecca Rachel Sharp Highflyer, Mrs. James Sevitz; Mary Ann Freddie Malaprop, Mrs. Hampshire; Patience Desire Munn, Mrs. Meggers; Bridget Ann O'Ruggles, Mrs. Carroll; Charity Longface Puddyfoot, Mrs. S. Roberts; Sophia Stuckup Bennett, Miss Field; Jerusha Matilda Spriggins, Mrs. H. Ross; Juliet Long Lauferstaff, Mrs. S. L. Davis; Betsy Bobbett, Alice Reno; Cleopatra Belle Brown Hopkinson, Stella Reno; Polly Jane Pratt Doolittle, Mrs. W. Baker; Belinda Bluegrass, Mrs. R. Hilligoss; Phoebe Touchmenot, Alice Laycock; Florence Goodhope Despair, Inez Lowther; Hannah Biggerstaff Slocum, May Francisco; Young-Man-Afraid-of-His-Face, Arthur Douglass.

The annual praise meeting of the Woman's society of the First Presbyterian church was held in the church last evening.

There will be a regular meeting of Myrtle lodge No. 34, K. P., this evening in the hall. A full attendance is requested.

At a stated assembly of Zabud council No. 8, R. and S. M., last night, the following officers were elected: Dr. W. A. Campbell, T. I. M.; Charles H. Dudley, D. M.; M. F. Burrell, P. C. W.; M. S. Rafield, treasurer; E. S. Cohen, recorder; F. W. Tompkins, C. of G.; Dr. C. R. Arnold, C. of C.; Andrew J. Lawton, steward; Thomas Gough, sentinel.

At the regular council sleep of Cheyenne tribe No. 34, Improved Order of Redmen, which will be held at the wigwam in Majestic hall this evening, three palefaces are to be adopted into the mysteries of Redmanship, and the warriors' degree will be conferred and exemplified. All members of the tribe and visiting brothers are cordially requested to attend and assist, as well as witness the work of the order performed by the degree team of the tribe.

## THE POULTRY SHOW

### Allowance to Be Made in All Weight Classes.

The annual poultry show of the Pikes Peak Poultry association, which is to be held next week, is earlier this year than in previous seasons. Because of this fact, many fine birds are not up to weight, and it has been decided to make an allowance of half a pound in weight on all poultry in weight classes. This ruling will apply to the following: Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, Rhode Island Reds, Brahmas, Cochins, Langshans, Minorcas, Orpingtons, Blue Andalusians, Houdans, White-Faced Black Spaniards, Dorkings, Buckeyes, Cornish Games and White Indian Games.

## TRIP PLANS MATURING

### TERRORS RECEIVE GUARANTEES FROM TWO CITIES.

### If Salt Lake Joins Game, Christmas Tour for Butte-Spokane Is Practically Assured.

Negotiations for the trip of the Colorado Springs High School Terrors are now shaping themselves in such a way that it is not improbable that the three-time champions of Colorado will spend their Christmas vacation days playing football with the strongest teams in the northwestern part of the country.

Word has been received from Butte High school, champions of the Western slope, that it will make a guarantee for a game with the local High school. Principal Downer of Butte High school, which recently defeated Spokane, has written Principal Richards, stating that if the trip is found feasible, it stands ready to guarantee its share for a game in Butte.

**Await News From Salt Lake.**

It is expected that definite word will be received from Salt Lake City High school within a short time, and if the Mormons also fall into line, the trip is practically assured. Richard Ewing of this city left for Salt Lake City last Saturday on a business trip, and at that time promised Principal Richards to take the question of a game up with the High school team there and to advise him as to the outcome of the negotiations.

Other schools which might be included in the trip are Seattle, Spokane, Ogden and others in the northwest.

**To Renew Training.**

If the trip is decided upon, the Terrors will begin training again tomorrow. Several of the men broke training after the Thanksgiving game, but there will be no difficulty in getting the team in the best condition for the long trip during the Christmas holidays. The trip, if taken, will be one of the longest and most important ever made by a high school team. Two of the most important trips ever made were those taken by Hyde Park High school of Brooklyn, seven years ago, and that of the North Division High school to Seattle for a New Years game a year ago.

The record that the Terrors have made this season is assurance that they will be able to hold their own with the best teams that may be sent against them, no matter where the game is played.

**Favorite Evening Denver Train**

Leaves 6:15 p. m. via Rio Grande. Dining car service, a'la carte.

## GOLD FOOTBALLS FOR TERRORS

### Members of State Championship Eleven to Receive Trophies. Students to Celebrate.

Gold footballs will probably be the emblems the champion High School Terrors will receive as the reward of their season's work. This is the announcement that has been made by Principal Richards. Plans for the securing of the necessary money by subscription among the students of the school are already under way, and it is hoped that the miniature footballs may be received in time for presentation as Christmas presents.

A grand celebration is planned by the students when the three pennants, the trophies for the last three seasons, are received. Through negligence on the part of the league, these pennants have not been forthcoming at the end of each season, but Manager Nye expects to secure all three within a short time.

Captain Morrison plans to entertain the members of the football team at his home some evening this week. At this meeting the captain for next year will probably be elected.

## ILLINOIS TEAM WANTS GAME

### Moline High School Championship Eleven Would Like to Meet Terrors in Christmas Contest.

MOLINE, Ill., Dec. 3.—The Moline High School football team, which by virtue of its 17 to 6 victory over Rockford high school Saturday, and its season's record, claims the championship of Illinois, is planning on a western trip during the Christmas holidays. It is probable that one of the games on this trip will be with the Colorado Springs High School, champions of Colorado, or with one of the Denver high schools, providing the necessary arrangements can be made. The team will at once begin negotiations for a series of games which will enable it to play the best teams in the Rocky Mountain region and on the Pacific coast.

## NEWS OF THE LOCAL COURTS

Mrs. Selma Johnson has been adjudged not insane and has been discharged by Judge Kerr.

J. T. Owenby, charged with attempting to pass a worthless check for $9.50 at the South End pharmacy, was given a hearing before Justice Dunnington yesterday. The case was taken under advisement by the judge.

Suit for $450, alleged to be due as three months' rent on the store-room at 112 North Tejon street, was filed in the district court yesterday by John A. Murtland against the Red Cross Drug company.

Harriet W. Casson has filed suit in the county court for divorce from N. E. Casson on the grounds of nonsupport. They were married in Philadelphia in 1898.

A motion to make the complaint more specific was filed in the district court yesterday by the defendant in the case of Taylor vs. Collins vs. the Colorado Springs and Interurban Railway.

REPAIR WAGON—The police patrol wagon has just been repaired and fitted with a covered top.

## Colorado City News

The Y. P. S. C. E. will give an entertainment tomorrow evening in the First Congregational church. A program of music and speaking has been prepared.

Coal—Coal—Coal—Coal that burns. Coal that will burn. C. M. Sherman.

Mrs. A. B. Hoge, who has been very ill, is slowly recovering.

Two inmates of disorderly houses were each fined $27 and costs in police court yesterday morning.

Miss Margaret Walters is now in Mack's candy store, taking the place of Miss Pearl Huff, who resigned to accept a position in L. A. Fay's department store.

R. L. Rohling has sold his grocery store at 308 Colorado avenue to J. S. Hobart of Oklahoma. J. R. Sims purchased the property for Mr. Hobart, who is his cousin. Mr. Hobart and family will arrive here soon.

Martin Drake, the real estate man, is still confined to his home on account of a severe attack of rheumatism.

Stanley Ettinger, who is in the employ of W. E. Goodall, is seriously ill at his home, 512 Lincoln avenue.

At the K. P. hall this evening the American Order of Protection will meet to elect officers. A full attendance is requested.

The engagement of Miss Bertha Robinson of this city to Claude Long of Colorado Springs has been announced.

Mr. and Mrs. T. Lee Coates, formerly of Colorado City, but now in the Springs, entertained several of their friends at their home at 1201 North Nevada avenue, Monday evening.

The case of the people vs. A. Seavey will be tried this afternoon in justice court. Judge Ingraham is the prosecuting witness.

H. C. Kirkman sold D. D. Shanks lots No. 3 and 4, block 206, and a seven-room house, for the consideration of $1,800. The deal was closed Monday.

The Ladies' Aid society of the First Congregational church met on all-day quilting party in the lecture room of the church yesterday. Dinner was served at noon by some of the members of the organization.

Officers of Pikes Peak homestead No. 112, Brotherhood of American Yeomen of Colorado City, were elected as follows Monday evening: Bale S. Teckemiller, honorable foreman; L. E. Miller, master of ceremonies; C. Sonneckson, correspondent and master of accounts; Sadie E. Jones, chaplain.

**The Correct Time**

to stop a cough or cold is just as soon as it starts—then there will be no danger of pneumonia or consumption. Just a few doses of Ballard's Horehound Syrup taken at the start will stop the cough. If it has been running on for sometime the treatment will be longer, but the cure is sure. Sold by all dealers.

## WILL OPEN MONDAY NIGHT

### Y. M. C. A. for Colored Men to Begin Work Next Week.

With night school, reading room, gymnasium and other departments essential to the work, the colored Y. M. C. A. will be launched Monday evening in its temporary quarters, at 402 South Weber street. Permanent organization has been deferred until the formal opening. The association is carrying on an active campaign to secure funds to carry on the work, and complete payment on the property. Those who have subscribed are asked to send in the full amount of their donations as soon as possible.


# SUFFERED AGONY WITH SALT RHEUM

On Hands, Arms, and Face for Three Years—Spent Hundreds of Dollars in Seeking a Cure Hands Became a Solid Sheet of Sores—No Rest from Awful Itching Until

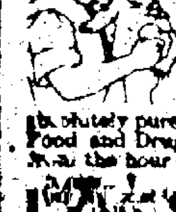
## CUTICURA REMEDIES EFFECTED A CURE

"I had salt rheum for three years on my hands, arms, and face and I thought it would get all over me. I tried four or five doctors but they failed and my husband has spent hundreds of dollars in trying everything we could hear of. But I grew worse and worse, my hands itched awfully and I could get no rest at all. I was just in agony all the time because when they did not itch they were so dry and crackly that I was miserable and when they cracked, they bled. The nails of my finger and thumb began to come off, and my hands were a solid sheet of sores. Several of my friends told me to try the Cuticura Remedies so I got a cake of Cuticura Soap and a box of Cuticura Ointment and from the first my hands began to improve and now they are well, and I think that the Cuticura Remedies are worth their weight in gold, and I advise every one that has skin trouble to use them. Mrs. Odie Parkerson, 1639 11th Ave., Nashville, Tenn., Jan. 28, Feb. 11 and Mar. 31, 1907."

# MOTHERS

Of Skin-Tortured, Disfigured Babies Should Know

That warm baths with Cuticura Soap and gentle anointings with Cuticura, the great Skin Cure, afford instant relief, permit rest and sleep, and point to a speedy cure of torturing, disfiguring eczemas, rashes, itchings, irritations, and chafings of infants and children in which all else fails. Guaranteed absolutely pure under the United States Food and Drugs Act, and may be used from the hour of birth.



[illegible]



SELECT crops make good tobacco, and good tobacco makes a fine chew.
But it takes the pick of the finest to make

# PIPER HEIDSIECK
CHAMPAGNE FLAVOR
PLUG TOBACCO

The greatest care and discrimination governs every detail of its manufacture—only the select of the best of everything is used to make this finest of all chewing tobaccos. That's why it is the one plug that is good enough for men who are particular.

Piper Heidsieck is the *only* plug tobacco that is sold in *every* good tobacco store.

***"The Height of Good Taste"***


## What Press Agents Say

**"CHECKERS" COMING**

"Checkers" will be seen at the Opera House next Monday. "Checkers" is a story of the race track, of the horses and the men whose hearts beat time to their hoof beats. It begins with a dash like all races should, and it ends with a dash and in between there are moments when the thunderous hoof beats are muffled in the dirt of the course, and rider and horse are hidden with dust. In these moments there are pathos and pains, sighs and remorse, and then once more the racer breaks through the dust clouds and "Checkers," down to his last cent, and with a sure thing there before his eyes, stakes on a gallant horse the $50 gold piece his sweetheart had given him for a keepsake, and luck smiles on him, and he wins both fortune and her.

**"THE HEIR TO THE HOORAH"**

"The Heir to the Hoorah," announced as an American comedy, by Paul Armstrong, will be seen at the Opera House tomorrow evening.

The title, which has a bit of mystery for the uninitiated, is explained in the fact that the "Hoorah" is an immensely rich gold mine and the "Heir" a male infant. Around the infant, a husband, a wife, a mother-in-law, a Japanese valet, some miners, a cowpuncher, a widow and a maiden aunt, Mr. Armstrong is said to have woven a very merry story.

Joe Lacy, a rough diamond of a man and part owner of the "Hoorah" mine, has just married an eastern society girl named Geraldine Kent. The marriage is one of convenience and has been arranged by a scheming mother-in-law, who has exacted a wedding settlement of $100,000. This king is digusted [illegible] a former eastern sweetheart. The [illegible] succeeded in separating the man and the girl. So Joe leaves the new pair in the little mining town in charge of his wife and mother-in-law, and starts off to Europe. He returns to hear stories of his wife and the old sweetheart, which, to his credit, he does not believe. But while the man and wife are still at odds, a baby is born which is boosted by the owners of "The Heir to the Hoorah," and the baby brings about a reconciliation on its christening day, when the friends of his father present it with a cradle, one [illegible] carved from the trunk of a redwood tree, by [illegible] have toiled.

The scene of the christening brings a couple of other little romances to a happy issue also. The rich widow bestows her heart, her hand and her [illegible] on a Harvard man who went [illegible] the fortunes which he had lost in the famous little "rookery" [illegible] in New York, "at one end of which is a graveyard and at the other the river." At the christening scene the Young [illegible] [illegible] to his fate as the fiance of a maiden aunt who has been the nightmare of his dreams until he meets the lady and finds her a pretty young girl just escaped from "the genius foresary" at Wellesley.

**"THE MAYOR OF TOKIO"**

There will be two performances given of "The Mayor of Tokio" at the Opera House next Saturday, a [illegible] time at 2:30 [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] opera [illegible]

[illegible] his [illegible] insists [illegible] American [illegible] a stranger [illegible] Rough [illegible] Kalifer [illegible] impressing [illegible] with deep furrows in her face and disposition [illegible] song [illegible] smuggled [illegible] they are all taken [illegible] [illegible] in a plot.


CASTORIA.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher.*

CASTORIA.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher.*

CASTORIA.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher.*



# Glowing Heat from Every Ounce of Fuel

When the mercury drops out of sight, and you just *can't* keep the house warm, you'll find it wonderfully convenient to use a

# PERFECTION Oil Heater
(Equipped with Smokeless Device)

It's very light—carry it about—heat any cold room. Turn the wick high or low—no danger—no smoke—no smell. Easily cared for and gives nine hours of cozy comfort at one filling of brass font. Finished in nickel and japan. Every heater warranted.

The Rayo Lamp [illegible]

CONTINENTAL OIL CO.



# To Save You Money

The object of this advertisement is to acquaint you with the special prices which we are making on every-day necessities. It's true that Christmas is almost here, and while we are making preparations for our greatest holiday trade, having new and more extensive lines of desirable Christmas presents at reasonable cost, we are not forgetting the many little articles which you need almost every day.

One lot
10c DRESSED DOLLS,
**5c**
Slightly damaged by water on import transit.

10c value
JOINTED BISQUE DOLL,
**5c**

One lot
75c DRESSED DOLLS,
**29c**
Sold at this great sacrifice on account of slight damage by water in import transit.

Quart bottle
AMMONIA.
**9c**

CLOTHES PINS,
**2 doz. 5c**

Oatmeal and Turkish Bath
TOILET SOAP,
**10 bars 25c**

Knit Top
CANVAS GLOVES.
**3 pr. for 25c**

Special lot
GLYCERINE SOAP,
**1c bar**
Certainly a bargain.

Get Our Prices on DOLLS

*The Emporium,*
The Holiday Store.

Get Our Prices on DOLLS


NewspaperARCHIVE®

# The Corporations and the Financial Situation

President Devotes Major Part of Message to a Discussion of Conditions Leading to and Arising From the Recent Panic

## Guilty Must Be Punished; Innocent Must be Protected

Immediate Attention of Congress Is Directed to the Money Question.—Greater Elasticity of Currency Advised.—Hoarding Given as Cause of Present Stringency

"I Am in no Wise Hostile to Corporations," Says the President, for "This Is an Age of Combination"—Must Be Restrained to Permit of Competition, However

NOTWITHSTANDING the crisis through which the country is passing, due to a monetary stringency, no country on earth has sounder fundamental business principles than ours. This is the declaration of President Roosevelt in his message to the sixtieth congress.

That there is no cause for alarm is evident in the country's boundless prosperity everywhere apparent.

As a remedy for the money situation, the President advocates greater elasticity of the currency. Congress is urged to consider the money problem with a view of securing lasting relief through legislation.

In his allusion to trusts, the president makes it plain that his campaign against unlawful combinations is to be continued. The message in full follows:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

No nation has greater resources than ours, [illegible] that the citizens of no nation possess greater energy and industrial ability. In no nation are the fundamental business conditions sounder than in ours at this very moment; and it is foolish, when such is the case, for people to hoard money [illegible] banks [illegible] hoarding that is the immediate occasion of money stringency. Moreover, as a rule, the business [illegible] and this applies also to [illegible] railroads and [illegible] legitimate commercial purposes.

In any large body of men, however, there are certain to be some who are dishonest, and if the conditions are such that these men prosper or commit their misdeeds with impunity, their example is a very evil thing for the community. Where these men are business men of great sagacity and of temperament both unscrupulous and reckless, and where the conditions are such that they act without supervision or control and at first without effective check from public opinion, they delude many innocent people into making investments or embarking in kinds of business that are really unsound. When the misdeeds of these successfully dishonest men are discovered, suffering comes not only upon them, but upon the innocent men whom they have misled. It is a painful awakening, whenever it occurs; and, naturally, when it does occur those who suffer are apt to forget that the longer it was deferred the more painful it would be. In the effort to punish the guilty it is both wise and proper to endeavor so far as possible to minimize the distress of those who have been misled by the guilty. Yet it is not possible to refrain because of such distress from striving to put an end to the misdeeds that are the ultimate causes of the suffering, and, as a means to this end, where possible to punish those responsible for them. There may be honest differences of opinion as to many governmental policies; but surely there can be no such differences as to the need of unflinching perseverance in the war against successful dishonesty.

### A Reference to the Message of 1905.

In my message to the Congress on December 5, 1905, I said:

If the folly of man mars the general well-being, then those who are innocent of the folly will have to pay part of the penalty incurred by those who are guilty of the folly. A panic brought on by the speculative folly of part of the business community would hurt the whole business community; but such stoppage of welfare, though it might be severe, would not be lasting. In the long run, the one vital factor in the permanent prosperity of the country is the high individual character of the average American worker, the average American citizen, no matter whether his work be mental or manual, whether he be farmer or wage-worker, business man or professional man.

In our industrial and social system the interests of all men are so closely intertwined that in the immense majority of cases a straight-dealing man, who by his efficiency, by his ingenuity and industry, benefits himself must also benefit others. Normally the man of great productive capacity who becomes rich by guiding the labor of many other men does so by enabling them to produce more than they could produce without his guidance; and both he and they share in the benefit, which comes also to the public at large. The superficial fact that the sharing may be unequal must never blind us to the underlying fact that there is this sharing, and that the benefit comes in some degree to each man concerned. Normally the wage-worker, the man of small means, and the average consumer, as well as the average producer, are all alike helped by making conditions such that the man of exceptional business ability receives an exceptional reward for his ability. Something can be done by legislation to help the general prosperity; but no such help of a permanently beneficial character can be given to the less able and less fortunate save as the results of a policy which shall inure to the advantage of all industrious and efficient people who act decently; and this is only another way of saying that any [illegible] to the less able and less fortunate must of necessity come even more to the more able and more fortunate. If, therefore, the less fortunate man [illegible] envy of his more fortunate brother to strike at the conditions [illegible] the result [illegible] with [illegible] who strikes the [illegible] we must all go up or down together.

Yet, while not [illegible] but insisting upon [illegible] where there is no [illegible] or supervision [illegible] men use their [illegible] that are for the com[illegible] ways which tell against this [illegible] The fortunes amassed through [illegible] organization are now so [illegible] such power in the [illegible] to make it a matter of [illegible] to give to the sovereign—that is, to the government, which represents the people as a whole—some effective power of supervision over their corporate use. In order to insure a healthy social and industrial life, every big corporation should be held responsible by, and be accountable to, some sovereign strong enough to control its conduct.

### Of Ministers of [illegible]

[illegible]

good effected by corporate agencies in a country such as ours, and the wealth of intellect, energy and fidelity devoted to their service, and therefore normally to the service of the public, by their officers and directors. The corporation has come to stay, just as the trade union has come to stay. Each can do and has done great good. Each should be favored so long as it does good. But each should be sharply checked where it acts against law and justice.

The makers of our national constitution provided especially that the regulation of interstate commerce should come within the sphere of the general government. The arguments in favor of their taking this stand were even then overwhelming. But they are far stronger today, in view of the enormous development of great business agencies, usually corporate in form. Experience has shown conclusively that it is useless to try to get adequate regulation and supervision of these great corporations by state action. Such regulation and supervision can only be effectively exercised by a sovereign whose jurisdiction is coextensive with the field of work of the corporations—that is, by the national government. I believe that this regulation and supervision can be obtained by the enactment of law by the Congress. [illegible] and carefully undertaken, but resolutely persevered in, to assert the sovereignty of the national government by affirmative action.

This is only in form an innovation. In substance it is merely a restoration; and from the earliest time such regulation of industrial activities has been recognized in the action of the lawmaking bodies; and all that I propose is to meet the changed conditions in such manner as will prevent the commonwealth abdicating the power it has always possessed, not only in this country, but also in England before and since this country became a separate nation.

### Negative Laws.

It has been a misfortune that the national laws on this subject have hitherto been of a negative or prohibitive rather than an affirmative kind, and still more that they have in part sought to prohibit what could not be effectively prohibited, and have in part in their prohibitions confounded what should be allowed and what should not be allowed. It is generally useless to try to prohibit all restraint on competition, whether this restraint be reasonable or unreasonable; and where it is not useless it is generally hurtful. [illegible] successful prosecution of one device to evade the law immediately develops another device to accomplish the same purpose. What is needed is not sweeping prohibition of every arrangement, good or bad, which may tend to restrict competition, but such adequate supervision and regulation as will prevent any restriction of competition from being to the detriment of the public, as well as such supervision and regulation as will prevent other abuses in no way connected with restriction of competition.

I have called your attention in these quotations to what I have already said because I am satisfied that it is the duty of the national government to embody in action the principles thus expressed.

### Federal Control of Interstate Commerce.

No small part of the trouble that we have comes from carrying to an extreme the national virtue of self-reliance, of independence in initiative and action. It is wise to conserve this virtue and to provide for its fullest exercise compatible with seeing that liberty does not become a liberty to wrong others. Unfortunately, this is the kind of liberty that the lack of all effective regulation inevitably breeds. The founders of the constitution provided that the national government should have complete and sole control of interstate commerce. There was then practically no interstate business save such as was conducted by water, and this the national government at once proceeded to regulate in thoroughgoing and effective fashion. Conditions have now so wholly changed that the interstate commerce by water is insignificant compared with the amount that goes by land, and almost all big business concerns are now engaged in interstate commerce. As a result it can be but partially and imperfectly controlled or regulated by the action of any one of the several states; such action inevitably tending to be either too drastic or else too lax, and in either case ineffective for purposes of justice. Only the national government can in thoroughgoing fashion exercise the needed control.

### No Federal Extension.

This does not mean that there should be any extension of federal authority, for such authority already exists under the constitution in amplest and most far-reaching form; but it does mean that there should be an extension of federal activity. This is not advocating centralization. It is only looking facts in the face and realizing that centralization in business has already come and can not be avoided or undone, and that the public at large can only protect itself from certain evil effects of this business centralization by providing better methods for the exercise of control through the authority already centralized in the national government by the constitution itself. There must be no halt in the healthy constructive course of action which this nation has elected to pursue, and has steadily pursued, during the last six years, as shown both in the legislation of the Congress and the administration of the law by the department of justice.

### The Railroads.

The most vital need is in connection with the railroads. As to these, in my judgment there should now be either a national incorporation act or a law licensing railway companies to engage in interstate commerce [illegible] The law should be so framed as to give to the interstate commerce commission power to pass upon the future issue of securities, while ample means should be provided to enable the commission, whenever in its judgment it is necessary, to make a physical valuation of any railroad. As I stated in my message to the Congress a year ago, railroads should be given power to enter into agreements, subject to these agreements being made public in minute detail and to the consent of the interstate commerce commission being first obtained. Until the national government assumes proper control of interstate commerce, in the exercise of the authority it already possesses, it will be impossible either to give to or to get from the railroads full justice. The railroads and all other great corporations will do well to recognize that this control must come; the only question is as to what governmental body can most wisely exercise it. The courts will determine the limits within which the federal authority can exercise it, and [illegible]

[illegible]

state commissions, each within its own province, to achieve the desired end.

### Sherman Antitrust Law.

Moreover, in my judgment there should be additional legislation looking to the proper control of the great business concerns engaged in interstate business, this control to be exercised for their own benefit and prosperity no less than for the protection of investors and of the general public. As I have repeatedly said in messages to the Congress and elsewhere, experience has definitely shown not merely the unwisdom but the futility of endeavoring to put a stop to all business combinations. Modern industrial conditions are such that combination is not only necessary but inevitable. It is so in the world of business just as it is so in the world of labor, and it is as idle to desire to put an end to all corporations, to all big combinations of capital, as to desire to put an end to combinations of labor. Corporation and labor union alike have come to stay. Each if properly managed

Theodore Roosevelt.

is a source of good and not evil. Whenever in either there is evil, it should be promptly held to account; but it should receive hearty encouragement so long as it is properly managed. It is profoundly immoral to put or keep on the statute books a law, nominally in the interest of public morality, that really puts a premium upon public immorality, by undertaking to forbid honest men from doing what must be done under modern business conditions, so that the law itself provides that its own infraction must be the condition precedent upon business success. To aim at the accomplishment of too much usually means the accomplishment of too little, and often the doing of positive damage. In my message to the Congress a year ago, in speaking of the antitrust laws, I said:

### Prohibiting Combinations.

The actual working of our laws has shown that the effort to prohibit all combination, good or bad, is noxious where it is not ineffective. Combination of capital like combination of labor, is a necessary element in our present industrial system. It is not possible completely to prevent it; and if it were possible, such complete prevention would do damage to the body politic. What we need is not vainly to try to prevent all combination, but to secure such rigorous and adequate control [illegible] to [illegible] the public [illegible] in such forms as inevitably [illegible] that all [illegible] laws should forbid all [illegible] of [illegible] discriminating [illegible] combinations which do evil. [illegible] for [illegible] advantage at the expense of small shippers and of the general public. Such a [illegible] forbidden by law, should be favored. It is a public evil to have on the statute books a law incapable of full enforcement, because both judges and juries realize that its full enforcement would destroy the business of the country; for the result is to make decent men violators of the law against their will, and to put a premium on the behavior of the wilful wrongdoers. Such a result in turn tends to throw the decent man and the wilful wrongdoer into close association, and in the end to drag down the former to the latter's level; for the man who [illegible]

[illegible]

ally violate the law, they [illegible] decision of the United States [illegible] traffic association case and the [illegible] association case has produced an effect upon the railway [illegible] country. Such associations [illegible] now as they did before [illegible] and with the same general [illegible] justice to all parties, we [illegible] to add that it is difficult [illegible] interstate railways [illegible] with due regard to the [illegible] shippers and the railway [illegible] action of the kind affected [illegible] associations.

### No Hostility to Corporations.

This means that [illegible] by the supreme court [illegible] business of the country [illegible] carried without breaking [illegible]

As I have already [illegible]

All this is substantially [illegible] said over and over again [illegible] not to be necessary to [illegible] hope or way represents [illegible] corporations as such. On the contrary, it means a frank recognition of the fact that combinations of capital, like combinations of labor, are a natural result of modern conditions and of our national development. As far as in my ability lies my endeavor is and will be to prevent abuse of power by either, and to favor both so long as they do well. The aim of the national government is quite as much to favor and protect honest corporations, honest business men of wealth, as to bring to justice those individuals and corporations representing dishonest methods. Most certainly there will be no relaxation by the government authorities in the effort to get at any great railroad wrecker—any man who by clever swindling devices robs investors, oppresses wage-workers, and does injustice to the general public. But any such move as this is in the interest of honest railway operators, of honest corporations, and of those who, when they invest their [illegible] in stocks and bonds, wish to be assured that these will represent money honestly expended for legitimate business purposes. To confer upon the national government the power for which I ask would be a check upon overcapitalization and upon the clever gamblers who benefit by overcapitalization. But it alone would not be an increase in the value, an increase in the safety of the stocks and bonds of law-abiding, honestly managed railways, and would render it far easier to market their securities. I believe in proper publicity. There has been complaint of [illegible] investigations recently carried on, but [illegible] otherwise. It is always [illegible] which are done in dark[illegible] the light [illegible] for the [illegible] power [illegible] legislation effectually [illegible] interstate [illegible] while [illegible] the [illegible] exact from [illegible] turn full justice to others. [illegible] of railroad activity [illegible] state commissions [illegible] to [illegible] the central government [illegible] competent to exercise full supervision and control.

### The Abuse of [illegible]

The grave abuses in individual cases of railroad management in the past represent wrongs not [illegible] the public, but above all wrongs to fair dealing and honest corporations of wealth, because they [illegible] anger and distrust [illegible]

[illegible]

calculated to defeat the very ends which those feeling it have in view. There has been plenty of dishonest work by corporations in the past. There will not be the slightest let-up in the effort to hunt down and punish every dishonest man. But the bulk of our business is honestly done. In the natural indignation the people feel over the dishonesty, it is essential that they should not lose their heads and get drawn into an indiscriminate raid upon all corporations, all people of wealth, whether they do well or ill. Out of any such wild movement good will not come, can not come, and never has come. On the contrary, the surest way to invite reaction is to follow the lead of either demagogue or visionary in a sweeping assault upon property values and upon public confidence, which would work incalculable damage in the business world and would produce such distrust of the agitators that in the revulsion the distrust would extend to honest men who, in sincere and sane fashion, are trying to remedy the evils.

### The Harmful Combination.

The antitrust law should not be repealed. But it should be made both more efficient and more in harmony with actual conditions. It should be so amended as to forbid only the kind of combination which does harm to the general public, such amendment to be accompanied by, or to be an incident of, a grant of supervisory power to the government over these big concerns engaged in interstate business. This should be accompanied by provision for the compulsory publication of accounts and the subjection of books and papers to the inspection of the government officials. A beginning has already been made for such supervision by the establishment of the bureau of corporations.

The antitrust law should not prohibit combinations that do no injustice to the public, still less those the existence of which is on the whole of benefit to the public. But even if this feature of the law were abolished, there would remain as an equally objectionable feature the difficulty and delay now incident to its enforcement. The government must now submit to irksome and repeated delay before obtaining a final decision of the courts [illegible] proceedings instituted, and even a favorable decree may mean an empty victory. Moreover, to attempt to control these corporations by lawsuits means to impose upon both the department of justice and the courts an impossible burden; it is not feasible to carry on more than a limited number of such suits. Such a law to be really effective must of course be administered by an executive body, and not merely by means of lawsuits. The design should be to prevent the abuses incident to the creation of unhealthy and improper combinations, instead of waiting until they are in existence and then attempting to destroy them by civil or criminal proceedings.

### Healthy Competition.

A combination should not be tolerated if it abuse the power acquired by combination to the public detriment. No corporation or association of any kind should be permitted to engage in foreign or interstate commerce that is formed for the purpose of or whose operations create a monopoly or general control of the production, sale or distribution of any one or more of the prime necessities of life or articles of general use and necessity. [illegible] violate the [illegible] laws [illegible]

[illegible]

protection. The law should make its prohibitions and permissions as clear and definite as possible, leaving the least possible room for arbitrary action, or allegation of such action, on the part of the executive, or of divergent interpretations by the courts. Among the points to be aimed at should be the prohibition of unhealthy competition, such as by rendering service at an actual loss for the purpose of crushing out competition, the prevention of inflation of capital, and the prohibition of a corporation's making exclusive trade with itself a condition of having any trade with itself. Reasonable agreements between, or combinations of, corporations should be permitted, provided they are first submitted to and approved by some appropriate government body.

### Federal Charters.

The Congress has the power to charter corporations to engage in interstate and foreign commerce, and a general law can be enacted under the provisions of which existing corporations could take out federal charters and new federal corporations could be created. An essential provision of such a law should be a method of predetermining by some federal board or commission whether the applicant for a federal charter was an association or combination within the restrictions of the federal law. Provision should also be made for complete publicity in all matters affecting the public and complete protection to the investing public and the shareholders in the matter of issuing corporate securities. If an incorporation law is not deemed advisable, a license act for big interstate corporations might be enacted; or a combination of the two might be tried. The supervision established might be analogous to that now exercised over national banks. At least, the antitrust act should be supplemented by specific prohibitions of the methods which experience has shown have been of most service in enabling monopolistic combinations to crush out competition. The real owners of a corporation should be compelled to do business in their own name. The right to hold stock in other corporations should hereafter be denied to interstate corporations, unless on approval by the proper government officials, and a prerequisite to such approval should be the listing with the government of all owners and stockholders, both by the corporation owning such stock and by the corporation in which such stock is owned.

To confer upon the national government, in connection with the amendment I advocate in the antitrust law, power of supervision over big business concerns engaged in interstate commerce, would benefit them as it has benefited the national banks. In the recent business crisis it is noteworthy that the institutions which failed were institutions which were not under the supervision and control of the national government. Those which were under national control stood the test.

### National Control.

National control of the kind above advocated would be to the benefit of every well-managed railway. From the standpoint of the public there is need for additional tracks, additional terminals, and improvements in the actual handling of the railroads, and all this as rapidly as possible. Ample, safe and speedy transportation facilities are even more necessary than cheap transportation. Therefore, there is need for the investment of money which will provide for all these things while at the same time securing as far as is possible better wages and shorter hours for their employes. Therefore, while there must be just and reasonable regulation of rates, we should be the first to protest against any arbitrary and unthinking movement to cut them down without the fullest and most careful consideration of all interests concerned and of the actual needs of the situation. Only a special body of men acting for the national government under authority conferred upon it by the Congress is competent to pass judgment on such a matter.

### The Pure Food Law.

Those who fear, from any reason, the extension of federal activity will do well to study the history not only of the national banking act but of the pure food law, and notably the meat inspection law recently enacted. The pure food law was opposed so violently that its passage was delayed for a decade; yet it has worked unmixed and immediate good. The meat inspection law was even more violently assailed; and the same men who now denounce the attitude of the national government in seeking to oversee and control the workings of interstate common carriers and business concerns, then asserted that we were "discrediting and ruining a great American industry." Two years have not elapsed, and already it has become evident that the great benefit the law confers upon the public is accompanied by an equal benefit to the reputable packing establishments. The latter are better off under the law than they were without it. The benefit to interstate common carriers and business concerns from the legislation I advocate would be equally marked.

Incidentally, in the passage of the pure food law the action of the various state food and dairy commissioners showed in striking fashion how much good for the whole people results from the hearty cooperation of the federal and state officials in securing a given reform. It is primarily to the action of these state commissioners that we owe the enactment of this law; for they aroused the people, first to demand the enactment and enforcement of state laws on the subject, and then the enactment of the federal law, without which the state laws were largely ineffective. There must be the closest cooperation between the national and state governments in administering these laws.

### The Currency.

In my message to the Congress a year ago I spoke as follows of the currency:

I especially call your attention to the condition of our currency laws. The national bank act has ably served a great purpose in aiding the enormous business development of the country; and within ten years there has been an increase in [illegible] For several years [illegible] has been [illegible] needed. The [illegible] of each [illegible]

[illegible]

to the sufficiency of [illegible] All commercial interests suffer during each such period. Excessive rates for call money in New York attract money from the interior banks into the speculative field. This depletes the fund that would otherwise be available for commercial uses, and commercial borrowers are forced to pay abnormal rates; so that each fall a tax, in the shape of increased interest charges, is placed on the whole commerce of the country.

### Our Present System.

The mere statement of these facts shows that our present system is seriously defective. There is need of a change. Unfortunately, however, many of the proposed changes must be ruled from consideration because they are complicated, are not easy of comprehension, and tend to disturb existing rights and interests. We must also rule out any plan which would materially impair the value of the United States 2 per cent bonds now pledged to secure circulation, the issue of which was made under conditions peculiarly creditable to the treasury. I do not press any especial plan. Various plans have recently been proposed by expert committees of bankers. Among the plans which are possibly feasible and which certainly should receive your consideration is that repeatedly brought to your attention by the present secretary of the treasury, the essential features of which have been approved by many prominent bankers and business men. According to this plan national banks should be permitted to issue a specified proportion of their capital in notes of a given kind, the issue to be taxed at so high a rate as to drive the notes back when not wanted in legitimate trade. This plan would not permit the issue of currency to give banks additional profits, but to meet the emergency presented by times of stringency.

### An Automatic System.

I do not say that this is the right system. I only advance it to emphasize my belief that there is need for the adoption of some system which shall be automatic and open to all sound banks, so as to avoid all possibility of discrimination and favoritism. Such a plan would tend to prevent the spasms of high money and speculation which now obtain in the New York market; for at present there is too much currency at certain seasons of the year, and its accumulation at New York tempts bankers to lend it at low rates for speculative purposes; whereas at other times when the crops are being moved there is urgent need for a large but temporary increase in the currency supply. It must never be forgotten that this question concerns business men generally quite as much as bankers; especially is this true of stockmen, farmers and business men in the west; for at present at certain seasons of the year the difference in interest rates between the east and the west is from 6 to 10 per cent, whereas in Canada the corresponding difference is but 2 per cent. Any plan must, of course, guard the interests of western and southern bankers as carefully as it guards the interests of New York or Chicago bankers, and must be drawn from the standpoints of the farmer and the merchant no less than from the standpoints of the city banker and the country banker.

### An Elastic Currency.

I again urge on the Congress the need of immediate attention to this matter. We need a greater elasticity in our currency; provided, of course, that we recognize the even greater need of a safe and secure currency. There must always be the most rigid examination by the national authorities. Provision should be made for an emergency currency. The emergency issue should, of course, be made with an effective guaranty, and upon conditions carefully prescribed by the government. Such emergency issue must be based on adequate securities approved by the government, and must be issued under a heavy tax. This would permit currency being issued when the demand for it was urgent, while securing its retirement as the demand fell off. It is worth investigating to determine whether officers and directors of national banks should ever be allowed to loan to themselves. Trust companies should be subject to the same supervision as banks; legislation to this effect should be enacted for the District of Columbia and the territories.

Yet we must also remember that even the wisest legislation on the subject can only accomplish a certain amount. No legislation can by any possibility guarantee the business community against the results of speculative folly any more than it can guarantee an individual against the results of his extravagance. When an individual mortgages his house to buy an automobile he invites disaster; and when wealthy men, or men who pose as such, or are unscrupulously or foolishly eager to become such, indulge in reckless speculation—especially if it is accompanied by dishonesty—they jeopardize not only their own future but the future of all their innocent fellow citizens, for they expose the whole business community to panic and distress.

### The Income Account.

The income account of the nation is in a most satisfactory condition. For the six fiscal years ending with the 1st of July last, the total expenditures and revenues of the national government, exclusive of the postal revenues and expenditures, [illegible] and expenditures, [illegible]

The net excess of income over expenditures, including in the latter the [illegible] millions expended for the Panama [illegible] of about [illegible] difference between [illegible] and outgo which [illegible] Nevertheless, there is an [illegible]

[illegible]

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[illegible] of money [illegible] in the business world, and [illegible] play for selfish and personal motives. The only consideration should be to [illegible] that the sum total of [illegible] In the four preceding [illegible] because as a [illegible] of this experience has conclusively [illegible] of the public good. In my [illegible] with the [illegible] immediately after such election.

## The Income Tax.

When our tax laws are revised the question of an income tax and an inheritance tax should receive the careful attention of our legislators. In my judgment both of these taxes should be part of our system of federal taxation. I speak diffidently about the income tax because one scheme for an income tax was declared unconstitutional by the supreme court, while in addition it is a difficult tax [illegible] great care would have to be exercised to see that it was not evaded by the very men whom it was most desirable to have taxed, for if so evaded it would of course be worse than no tax at all; as the least desirable of all taxes is the tax which bears heavily upon the honest as compared with the dishonest man. Nevertheless a graduated income tax of the proper type would be a desirable feature of federal taxation, and it is to be hoped that one may be devised which the supreme court will declare constitutional. The inheritance tax, however, is both a far better method of taxation, and far more important for the purpose of having the fortunes of the country bear in proportion to their increase in size a corresponding increase and burden of taxation. The government has the absolute right to decide as to the terms upon which a man shall receive a bequest or devise from another, and this point in the devolution of property is especially appropriate for the imposition of a tax. Laws imposing such taxes have repeatedly been placed upon the national statute books and as repeatedly declared constitutional by the courts; and these laws contained the progressive principle, that is, after a certain amount is reached the bequest or gift, in life or death, is increasingly burdened and the rate of taxation is increased in proportion to the remoteness of blood of the man receiving the bequest. These principles are recognized already in the leading civilized nations of the world. In Great Britain all the estates worth $5000 or less are practically exempt from death duties, while the increase is such that when an estate exceeds $5,000,000 in value and passes to a distant kinsman or stranger in blood the government receives all told an amount equivalent to nearly a fifth of the whole estate. In France so much of an inheritance as exceeds $10,000,000 pays over a fifth to the state if it passes to a distant relative. The German law is especially interesting to us because it makes the inheritance tax an imperial measure while allotting to the individual states of the empire a portion of the proceeds and permitting them to impose taxes in addition to those imposed by the imperial government. Small inheritances are exempt, but the tax is so sharply progressive that when the inheritance is still not very large provided it is not an agricultural or a forest land it is taxed at the rate of 25 per cent if it goes to distant relatives. There is no reason why in the United States the national government should not impose inheritance taxes in addition to those imposed by the states, and when we last had an inheritance tax about one-half of the states levied such taxes concurrently with the national government, making a combined maximum rate in some cases as high as 25 per cent. The French law has one feature which is to be heartily commended. The progressive principle is so applied that each higher rate is imposed only on the excess above the amount subject to the next lower rate; so that each increase [illegible] will apply [illegible] certain [illegible] maximum.

## A Progressive Tax

The tax should if possible be made to bear more heavily upon those residing without the country than within it. A heavy progressive tax upon a very large fortune is in no way such a tax upon thrift or industry as a like tax would be on a small fortune. No advantage comes either to the country as a whole or to the individuals inheriting the money by permitting the transmission in their entirety of the enormous fortunes which would be affected by such a tax; and as an incident to its function of revenue raising such a tax would help to preserve a measurable equality of opportunity for the people of the generations growing to manhood. We have not the slightest sympathy with that socialistic idea which would try to put laziness, thriftlessness and inefficiency on a par with industry, thrift and efficiency; which would strive to break up not merely private property, but what is far more important, the home, the chief prop upon which our whole civilization stands. Such a theory, if ever adopted, would mean the ruin of the entire country—a ruin which would bring the heaviest suffering upon those who are least able to shift for themselves. But proposals for legislation such as this herein advocated are directly opposed to this class of socialistic theories. Our aim is to recognize what Lincoln pointed out: The fact that there are some respects in which men are obviously not equal; but also to insist that there should be an equality of self respect and of mutual respect, an equality of rights before the law, and at least an approximate equality in the conditions under which each man obtains the chance to show the stuff that is in him when compared to his fellows.

## No Man Above the Law

A few years ago there was loud complaint that the law could not be invoked against wealthy offenders. There is no such complaint now. The course of the department of justice during the last few years has been such as to make it evident that no man stands above the law, that no corporation is so wealthy that it can not be held to account. The department of justice has been as prompt to proceed against the wealthiest malefactor whose crime was one of greed and cunning as to proceed against the agitator who incites to brutal violence. Everything that can be done under the existing law, and with the existing state of public opinion, which so profoundly influences both the courts and juries, has been done. But the laws themselves need strengthening in more than one important point; they should be made more definite, so that no honest man can be led unwittingly to break them, and so that the [illegible] can be readily punished. [illegible] the laws [illegible] will be of no avail [illegible]

[illegible] a steady growth of a sound public opinion which shall insist that regard for the law and the demands of reason shall control all other influences and emotions in the jury box. Both of these evils must be removed, or public discontent with the criminal law will continue.

Instances of abuse in the granting of injunctions in labor disputes continue to occur, and the resentment in the minds of those who feel that their rights are being invaded and their liberty of action and of speech unwarrantably restrained continues likewise to grow. Much of the attack on the use of the process of injunction is wholly without warrant; but I am constrained to express the belief that for some of it there is warrant. This question is becoming more and more one of prime importance, and unless the courts will themselves deal with it in effective manner, it is certain ultimately to demand some form of legislative action. It would be most unfortunate for our social welfare if we should permit many honest and law-abiding citizens to feel that they had just cause for regarding our courts with hostility. I earnestly commend to the attention of the Congress this matter, so that some way may be devised which will limit the abuse of injunctions and protect those rights which from time to time it unwarrantably invades. Moreover discontent is often expressed with the use of the process of injunction by the courts not only in labor disputes but where state laws are concerned. I refrain from discussion of this question as I am informed that it will soon receive the consideration of the supreme court.

## The Ultimate Decision

The federal courts must of course decide ultimately what are the respective spheres of state and nation in connection with any law, state or national, and they must decide definitely and finally in matters affecting individual citizens not only as to the rights and wrongs of labor but as to the rights and wrongs of capital; and the national government must always see that the decision of the court is put into effect. The process of injunction is an essential adjunct of the court's doing its work well; and as preventive measures are always better than remedial the wise use of this process is from every standpoint commendable. But where it is recklessly or unnecessarily used the abuse should be censured above all by the very men who are properly anxious to prevent any effort to shear the courts of this necessary power. The court's decision must be final; the protest is only against the conduct of individual judges in needlessly anticipating such final decision, or in the tyrannical use of what is nominally a temporary injunction to accomplish what is in fact a permanent decision.

The loss of life and limb from railroad accidents in this country has become appalling. It is a subject of which the national government should take supervision. It might be well to begin by providing for a federal inspection of interstate railroads somewhat along the lines of federal inspection of steamboats, although not going so far; [illegible]

## The Model Employer

The national government should be a model employer. It should demand the highest quality of service from each of its employes and it should care for all of them properly in return. Congress should adopt legislation providing limited but definite compensation for accidents to all workmen within the scope of the federal power, including employes of navy yards and arsenals. [illegible] Workmen should receive certain and definite compensation for all accidents in industry irrespective of negligence. The employer is the agent of the public and on his own responsibility and for his own profit he serves the public. When he starts in motion agencies which create risks for others, he should take all the ordinary and extraordinary risks involved; and the risk he thus at the moment assumes will ultimately be assumed, as it ought to be, by the general public. Only in this way can the shock of the accident be diffused, instead of falling upon the man or woman least able to bear it, as is now the case. The community at large should share the burdens as well as the benefits of industry. By the proposed law employers would gain a desirable certainty of obligation and get rid of litigation to determine it, while the workman and his family would be relieved from a crushing load. With such a policy would come increased care, and accidents would be reduced in number. The national laws providing for employers' liability on railroads engaged in interstate commerce and for safety appliances, as well as for diminishing the hours any employe of a railroad should be permitted to work, should all be strengthened wherever in actual practice they have shown weakness; they should be kept on the statute books in thoroughgoing form.

## Employers' Liability Act

The constitutionality of the employers' liability act passed by the preceding Congress has been carried before the courts. In two jurisdictions the law has been declared unconstitutional, and in three jurisdictions its constitutionality has been affirmed. The question has been carried to the supreme court, the case has been heard by that tribunal, and a decision is expected at an early date. In the event that the court should affirm the constitutionality of the act, I urge further legislation along the lines advocated in my message to the preceding Congress. The practice of putting the entire burden of loss of life or limb upon the victim or the victim's family is a form of social injustice in which the United States stands in unenviable prominence. In both our federal and our state legislation we have, with few exceptions, scarcely gone further than the repeal of the fellow servant principle of the old law of liability, and in some of our states even this slight modification of a completely outgrown principle has not yet been secured. The legislation of the rest of the industrial world stands out in striking contrast to our backwardness in this respect. Since 1895 practically every country in Europe, together with Great Britain, New Zealand, Australia, British Columbia and the Cape of Good Hope, has enacted legislation embodying in one form or another the complete recognition of the principle which places upon the employer the entire trade risk in the various lines of industry. I urge upon the Congress the enactment of a law which will at the same time bring federal legislation up to the [illegible] already established by European countries, and [illegible] will serve as a stimulus to the various states to perfect their legislation in this regard.

## The Eight Hour Law

This Congress should consider the extension of the eight hour law. The constitutionality of the present law has recently been called into question, and the supreme court has decided that the existing legislation is unquestionably within the powers of the Congress. The principle of the eight-hour day should as rapidly and as far as practicable be extended to the entire work carried on by the government; and the present law should be amended to embrace contracts on those public works which the present wording of the act has been construed to exclude. The general introduction of the eight hour day should be the goal toward which we should steadily tend, and the government should set the example in this respect.

Strikes and lockouts, with their attendant loss and suffering, continue to increase. For the five years ending December 31, 1905, the number of strikes was greater than those in any previous ten years and was double the number in the preceding five years. These figures indicate the increasing need of providing some machinery to deal with this class of disturbance in the interest alike of the employer, the employe and the general public. I renew my previous recommendation that the Congress favorably consider the matter of creating the machinery for compulsory investigation of such industrial controversies as are of sufficient magnitude and of sufficient concern to the people of the country as a whole to warrant the federal government in taking action.

## Authority for Investigation

The need for some provision for such investigation was forcibly illustrated during the past summer. A strike of telegraph operators seriously interfered with telegraphic communication, causing great damage to business interests and serious inconvenience to the general public. Appeals were made to me from many parts of the country, from city councils, from boards of trade, from chambers of commerce and from labor organizations, urging that steps be taken to terminate the strike. Everything that could with any propriety be done by a representative of the government was done, without avail, and for weeks the public stood by and suffered without recourse of any kind. Had the machinery existed and had there been authority for compulsory investigation of the dispute, the public would have been placed in possession of the merits of the controversy, and public opinion would probably have brought about a prompt adjustment.

Each successive step in creating machinery for the [illegible] of labor difficulties must be taken with caution, but we should endeavor to make progress in this direction.

[illegible]

## Corporations and Unions

It is certain that for some time to come there will be a constant increase absolutely and relatively of those [illegible] working for wages [illegible] great industrial [illegible]. Where an immense and complex business, and especially a business of manufacturing and transportation, is transacted by a large number of [illegible] union [illegible] capital and wages [illegible] to adjust and to put them and keep them on a [illegible] basis is one of the most important [illegible] of the most delicate task [illegible] civilization. Much of the work [illegible] accomplishment of this [illegible] individuals [illegible] whether singly or in combination; and the one fundamental fact that must never be lost track of is that the character of the average man, whether he be a man of means or a man who works with his hands, is the most important factor in solving the problem aright. But it is almost equally important to remember that without good laws it is also impossible to reach the proper solution. [illegible] women [illegible] to protect employes from loss of life [illegible] rebates and stock watering [illegible] without good laws [illegible] practiced by [illegible] dishonor [illegible] advantage of [illegible] their own way. If the states will correct these evils well and good; but the nation must stand ready to aid them.

## Women and Children Wage-Earners

No question growing out of our rapid and complex industrial development is more important than that of the employment of women and children. The presence of women in industry reacts with extreme directness upon the character of the home and upon family life, and the conditions surrounding the employment of children bear a vital relation to our future citizenship. Our legislation in those areas under the control of Congress is very much behind the legislation of our more progressive states. A thorough and comprehensive measure should be adopted at this session of the Congress relating to the employment of women and children in the District of Columbia and the territories. The investigation into the condition of women and children wage earners recently authorized and directed by the Congress is now being carried on in the various states, and I recommend that the appropriation made last year for beginning this work be renewed in order that we may have the thorough and comprehensive investigation which the subject demands. The national government has as an ultimate resort for control of child labor the use of the interstate commerce clause to prevent the products of child labor from entering into interstate commerce. But before using this it ought certainly to enact model laws on the subject for the territories under its [illegible] control.

## Public Opinion

There is one fundamental proposition which can be laid down as regards all these matters, namely: While honesty by itself will not [illegible] yet [illegible] insistence upon honesty—not merely technical honesty, but honesty in purpose and spirit—is an essential element in arriving at a right conclusion. Vice in its cruder and more archaic forms shocks everybody; but there is very urgent need that public opinion should be just as severe in condemnation of the vice which hides itself behind class or professional loyalty, or which denies that it is vice if it can escape conviction in the courts. The public and the representatives of the public, the high officials, whether on the bench or in executive or legislative positions, need to remember that often the most dangerous criminals, so far as the life of the nation is concerned, are not those who commit the crimes known to and condemned by the popular conscience for centuries, but those who commit crimes only rendered possible by the complex conditions of our modern industrial life. It makes not a particle of difference whether these crimes are committed by a capitalist or by a laborer, by a leading banker or manufacturer or railroad man or by a leading representative of a labor union. Swindling in stocks, corrupting legislatures, making fortunes by the inflation of securities, by wrecking railroads, by destroying competitors through rebates—these forms of wrongdoing in the capitalist are far more infamous than any ordinary form of embezzlement or forgery; yet it is a matter of extreme difficulty to secure the punishment of the man most guilty of them, most responsible for them. The business man who condones such conduct stands on a level with the labor man who deliberately supports a corrupt demagogue and agitator, whether head of a union or head of some municipality, because he is said to have stood by the union. The members of the business community, the educators or clergymen, who condone and encourage the first kind of wrongdoing are no more dangerous to the community, but are morally even worse, than the labor men who are guilty of the second type of wrong, because [illegible] who have no such excuse as is furnished either by ignorance or by dire need.

## Farm and Workshop.

When the department of agriculture was founded there was much sneering as to its usefulness. No department of the government however has more emphatically vindicated its usefulness, and none save the postoffice department comes so continually and intimately into touch with the people. The two citizens whose welfare is in the aggregate most vital to the welfare of the nation, and therefore to the welfare of all other citizens, are the wage-worker who does manual labor and the tiller of the soil, the farmer. There are, of course, kinds of labor where the work must be purely mental, and there are other kinds of labor where under existing conditions very little demand indeed is made upon the mind, though I am glad to say that the proportion of men engaged in this kind of work is diminishing. But in any community with the solid healthy qualities which make up a really great nation the bulk of the people should do work which calls for the exercise of both body and mind. Progress can not permanently exist in the abandonment of physical labor, but in the development of physical labor so that it shall represent more and more the work of the trained mind in the trained body. Our school system is gravely defective in so far as it puts a premium upon mere literary training and tends therefore to train the boy away from the farm and the workshop. Nothing is more needed than the best type of industrial school, the school for mechanical industries in the city, the school for practically teaching agriculture in the country. The calling of the skilled tiller of the soil, the calling of the skilled mechanic should alike be recognized as professions just as emphatically as the callings of lawyer, doctor, merchant or clerk. The schools should recognize this fact and it should equally be recognized in popular opinion. The young man who has the farsighted [illegible] and courage to recognize it and to get over the idea that it makes a difference whether what he earns is called salary or wages, and who refuses to enter the crowded field of the so-called professions, and takes to constructive industry instead, is reasonably sure of an ample reward in earnings, in health, in opportunity to marry early and to establish a home with a fair amount of freedom from worry. It should be one of our prime objects to put both the farmer and the mechanic on a higher plane of efficiency and reward, so as to increase their effectiveness in the economic world, and therefore the dignity, the remuneration and the power of their positions in the social world.

## The Importance of the Farmer.

No growth of cities, no growth of wealth can make up for any loss in either the number or the character of the farming population. We of the United States should realize this above almost all other peoples. We began our existence as a nation of farmers, and in every great crisis of the past a peculiar dependence has had to be placed upon the farming population; and this dependence has hitherto been justified. But it can not be justified in the future if agriculture is permitted to sink in the scale as compared with other employments. We can not afford to lose that pre-eminently typical American, the farmer who owns his medium sized farm. To have his place taken by either a class of small peasant proprietors or by a class of great landlords with tenant-farmed estates would be a veritable calamity. The growth of our cities is a good thing, but only in so far as it does not mean a growth at the expense of the country farmer. We must welcome the rise of physical sciences in their application to agricultural practices, and we must do all we can to render country conditions more easy and pleasant. There are forces which now tend to bring about both these results, but they are as yet in their infancy. The national government through the department of agriculture should do all it can by joining with the state governments and with independent associations of farmers to encourage the growth in the [illegible] and social movements as will meet the demand of the best type of farmers, both for the improvement of their farms and for the betterment of the life itself. The department of agriculture has in many places, perhaps especially in certain districts of the south, accomplished an extraordinary amount by co-operating with and teaching the farmers through their associations on their own soil how to increase their income by managing their farms better than they were hitherto managed. The farmer must not lose his independence, his initiative, his rugged self reliance, yet he must learn to work in the heartiest co-operation with his fellows, exactly as the business man has learned to work; and he must prepare to use to constantly better advantage the knowledge that can be obtained from agricultural colleges, while he must insist upon a practical curriculum in the schools in which his children are taught. The department of agriculture and the department of commerce and labor both deal with the fundamental needs of our people in the production of raw material and its manufacture and distribution, and therefore with the welfare of those who produce it in the raw state, and of those who manufacture and distribute it. The department of commerce and labor has but recently been founded, but has already justified its existence, while the department of agriculture yields to no other in the government in the practical [illegible] which it produces in proportion to the public money expended. It must continue in the future to deal with growing crops as it has dealt in the past, but it must still further extend its field of usefulness hereafter by dealing with live men, through a far-reaching study and treatment of the problems of farm life alike from the industrial and economic and social standpoint. Farmers must co-operate with one another and with the government, and the government can best give its aid through associations of farmers, so as to deliver to the farmer the large body of agricultural knowledge which has been accumulated by the national and state governments and by the agricultural colleges and schools.

## The Grain Industry.

The grain producing industry of the country, one of the most important in the United States, deserves special consideration at the hands of the Congress. Our grain is sold almost exclusively by grades. To secure satisfactory results in our home markets and to facilitate our trade abroad, these grades should approximate the highest degree of uniformity and certainty. The present diverse methods of inspection and grading throughout the country under different laws and boards, result in confusion and lack of uniformity, destroying that confidence which is necessary for healthful trade. Complaints against the present methods have continued for years and they are growing in volume and intensity, not only in this country but abroad. I therefore suggest to the Congress the advisability of a national system of inspecting and grading of grain entering into interstate and foreign commerce as a remedy for the present evils.

## Conservation of Resources

The conservation of our natural resources and their proper use constitute the fundamental problem which underlies almost every other problem of our national life. We must maintain for our civilization the adequate material basis without which that civilization can not exist. We must show foresight, we must look ahead. As a nation we not only enjoy a wonderful measure of present prosperity but if this prosperity is used aright it is an earnest of future success such as no other nation will have. The reward of foresight for this nation is great and easily foretold. But there must be the look ahead, there must be a realization of the fact that to waste, to destroy, our natural resources, to skin and exhaust the land instead of using it so as to increase its usefulness, will result in undermining in the days of our children the very prosperity which we ought by right to hand down to them amplified and developed. For the last few years, through several agencies, the government has been endeavoring to get our people to look ahead and to substitute a planned and orderly development of our resources in place of a haphazard striving for immediate profit.

## The Waterways.

Our great river systems should be developed as national water highways, the Mississippi with its tributaries standing first in importance, and the Columbia second, although there are many others of importance on the Pacific, the Atlantic and the Gulf slopes. The national government should undertake this work, and I hope a beginning will be made in the present Congress; and the greatest of all our rivers, the Mississippi, should receive especial attention. From the Great Lakes to the mouth of the Mississippi there should be a deep waterway, with deep waterways leading from it to the east and the west. Such a waterway would practically mean the extension of our coast line into the very heart of our country. It would be of incalculable benefit to our people. If begun at once it can be carried through in time appreciably to relieve the congestion of our great freight-carrying lines of railroads. The work should be systematically and continuously carried forward in accordance with some well conceived plan. The main streams should be improved to the highest point of efficiency before the improvement of the branches is attempted; and the work should be kept free from every taint of recklessness or jobbery. The inland waterways which lie just back of the whole eastern and southern coasts should likewise be developed. Moreover, the development of our waterways involves many other important water problems, all of which should be considered as part of the same general scheme. The government dams should be used to produce hundreds of thousands of horse power as an incident to improving navigation; for the annual value of the unused water power of the United States [illegible] the annual value of the products of all our mines. As an incident to creating the deep waterways down the Mississippi, the government should build along its whole lower length levees which, taken together with the control of the headwaters, will at once and forever put a complete stop to all threat of floods in the immensely fertile Delta region. The territory lying adjacent to the Mississippi along its lower course will thereby become one of the most prosperous and populous, as it already is one of the most fertile, farming regions in all the world. I have appointed an Inland Waterways commission to study and outline a comprehensive scheme of development along all the lines indicated. Later I shall lay its report before the Congress.

## Irrigation

Irrigation should be far more extensively developed than at present, not only in the states of the Great plains and the Rocky mountains, but in many others, as for instance in large portions of the South Atlantic and Gulf states, where it should go hand in hand with the reclamation of swamp land. The federal government should seriously devote itself to this task, realizing that utilization of waterways and water power, forestry, irrigation and the reclamation of lands threatened with overflow, are all interdependent parts of the same problem. The work of the reclamation service in developing the larger opportunities of the western half of our country for irrigation is more important than almost any other movement. The constant purpose of the government in connection with the reclamation service has been to use the water resources of the public lands for the [illegible] number; in other words, to put upon the land permanent home makers, to use and develop it for themselves and for their children and children's children. There has been, of course, opposition to this work; opposition from some interested men who desire to exhaust the land for their own immediate profit without regard to the welfare of the next generation, and opposition from honest and well meaning men who did not fully understand the subject or who did not look far enough ahead. This opposition is, I think, dying away, and our people are understanding that it would be utterly wrong to allow a few individuals to exhaust for their own temporary personal profit the resources which ought to be developed through use so as to be conserved for the permanent common advantage of the people as a whole.

## The Land Law System.

The effort of the government to deal with the public land has been based upon the same principle as that of the reclamation service. The land law system which was designed to meet the needs of the fertile and well-watered regions of the middle west has largely broken down when applied to the drier regions of the Great plains, the mountains, and much of the Pacific slope, where a farm of 160 acres is inadequate for self-support. In these regions the system lent itself to fraud, and much land passed out of the hands of the government without passing into the hands of the home maker. The department of the interior and the department of justice joined in prosecuting the offenders against the law, and they have accomplished much, while where the administration of the law has been defective it has been changed. But the laws themselves are defective. Three years ago a public lands commission was appointed to scrutinize the law and defects, and recommend a remedy. Their examination specifically showed the existence of great fraud upon the public domain, and their recommendations for changes in the law were made with the design of conserving the natural resources of every part of the public lands by putting it to its best use. [illegible] attention was called to the prevention of settlement by the passage of great areas of public land into the hands of a few men, and to the enormous waste caused by unrestricted grazing upon the open range. [illegible] the actual home maker [illegible]

[illegible] the Congress has not yet acted upon these recommendations, but they are so just and proper, so essential to our national welfare, that I feel confident, if the Congress will take time to consider them, that they will ultimately be adopted.

## Public Grazing Lands.

Some such legislation as that proposed is essential in order to preserve the great stretches of public grazing land which are unfit for cultivation under present methods and are valuable only for the forage which they supply. These stretches amount in all to some 300,000,000 acres, and are open to the free grazing of cattle, sheep, horses and goats, without restriction. Such a system, or rather such lack of system, means that the range is not so much used as wasted by abuse. As the west settles the range becomes more and more overgrazed. Much of it can not be used to advantage unless it is fenced, for fencing is the only way by which to keep in check the owners of nomad flocks which roam hither and thither, utterly destroying the pastures and leaving a waste behind so that their presence is incompatible with the presence of home makers. The existing fences are all illegal. Some of them represent the improper exclusion of actual settlers, actual home-makers, from territory which is usurped by great cattle companies. Some of them represent what is in itself a proper effort to use the range for those upon the land, and to prevent its use by nomadic outsiders.

## Illegal Fences

All these fences, those that are hurtful and those that are beneficial, are alike illegal and must come down. But it is an outrage that the law should necessitate such action on the part of the administration. The unlawful fencing of public lands for private grazing must be stopped, but the necessity which occasioned it must be provided for. The federal government should have control of the range, whether by permit or lease, as local necessities may determine. Such control could secure the great benefit of legitimate fencing, while at the same time securing and promoting the settlement of the country. In some places it may be that the tracts of range adjacent to the homesteads of actual settlers should be allotted to them severally or in common for the summer grazing of their stock. Elsewhere it may be that a lease system would serve the purpose, the leases to be temporary and subject to the rights of settlement, and the amount charged being large enough merely to permit of the efficient and beneficial control of the range by the government, and of the payment to the county of the equivalent of what it would otherwise receive in taxes. The destruction of the public range will continue until some such laws as these are enacted. Fully to prevent the fraud in the public lands which, through the joint action of the Interior Department and the Department of Justice, we have been endeavoring to prevent, there must be further legislation, and especially a sufficient appropriation to permit the Department of the Interior to examine certain classes of entries on the ground before they pass into private ownership. The Government should part with its title only to the actual homemaker, not to the profitmaker who does not care to make a home. Our prime object is to secure the rights and guard the interests of the small ranchman, the man who plows and pitches hay for himself. It is this small ranchman, this actual settler and homemaker, who in the long run is most hurt by permitting thefts of the public land in whatever form.

## The Waste of Resources

Optimism is a good characteristic, but if carried to an excess it becomes foolishness. We are prone to speak of the resources of this country as inexhaustible; this is not so. The mineral wealth of the country, the coal, iron, oil, gas and the like, does not reproduce itself, and therefore is certain to be exhausted ultimately; and wastefulness in dealing with it today means that our descendants will feel the exhaustion a generation or two before they otherwise would. But there are certain other forms of waste which could be entirely stopped—the waste of soil by washing, for instance, which is among the most dangerous of all wastes now in progress in the United States, is easily preventable, so that this present enormous loss of fertility is entirely unnecessary. The preservation or replacement of the forests is one of the most important means of preventing this loss. We have made a beginning in forest preservation, but it is only a beginning. At present lumbering is the fourth great industry in the United States, and yet so rapid has been the rate of exhaustion of timber in the United States in the past, and so rapidly is the remainder being exhausted, that the country is unquestionably on the verge of a timber famine which will be felt in every household in the land. There has already been a rise in the price of lumber, but there is certain to be a more rapid and heavier rise in the future. The present annual consumption of lumber is certainly three times as great as the annual growth; and if the consumption and growth continue unchanged, practically all our lumber will be exhausted in another generation, while long before the limit to complete exhaustion is reached the growing scarcity will make itself felt in many blighting ways upon our national welfare. About 20 per cent of our forested territory is now reserved in national forests; but these do not include the most valuable timber lands, and in any event the proportion is too small to expect that the reserves can accomplish more than a mitigation of the trouble which is ahead for the nation. Far more drastic action is needed. Forests can be lumbered so as to give to the public the full use of their mercantile timber without the slightest detriment to the forest, any more than it is a detriment to a farm to furnish a harvest; so that there is no parallel between forests and mines, which can only be completely used by exhaustion. But forests, if used as all our forests have been used in the past and as most of them are still used, will be either wholly destroyed or so damaged that many decades have to pass before effective use can be made of them again. All these facts are so obvious that it is extraordinary that it should be necessary to repeat them. Every business man in the land, every writer in the newspapers, every man or woman of an ordinary school education, ought to be able to see that immense quantities of timber are used in the country, that the forests which supply this timber are rapidly being exhausted, and that, if no change takes place, exhaustion will come comparatively soon, and that the effects of it will be felt severely in the every-day life of our people. Surely, when these facts are so obvious, there should be no delay in taking preventive measures. Yet we seem as a nation to be willing to proceed in this matter with happy-go-lucky indifference to the [illegible]. It is this attitude which permits the self interest of a very few persons to weigh for more than the ultimate interest of all our people. There are persons who find it to their interest to [illegible] the forests of the Southern Appalachians or of the Rockies and Sierras.

## The Waste for Private Profit.

A [illegible] and not caring to look [illegible] to move on to some [illegible]. The shiftless man of small [illegible] who does not care to become an actual [illegible] but would like immediate [illegible], will find it to his advantage to take up timber land simply to turn it over to a big company, and leave it valueless for future settlers. A big mine owner, anxious only to develop his mine at the moment, will care only to cut all the timber that he wishes without regard to the future [illegible] of the country when the forests are exhausted, any more than he does to the condition when the mine is worked out. I do not blame these men nearly as much as I blame the supine public opinion, the indifferent public opinion, which permits their action to go unchecked. Of course to check the waste of timber means that there must be on the part of the public the acceptance of a temporary restriction in the lavish use of the timber, in order to prevent the total loss of this use in the future. There are plenty of men in public and private life who actually advocate the continuance of the present system of unchecked wasteful extravagance, using as an argument the fact that to check it will of course mean interference with the ease and comfort of certain people who now get lumber at less cost than they ought to pay, at the expense of the future generations. Some of these persons actually demand that the present forest reserves be thrown open to destruction because, forsooth, they think that thereby the price of lumber could be put down again for two or three or more years. Their attitude is precisely like that of an agitator protesting against the outlay of money by farmers on manure and in taking care of their farms generally. Undoubtedly if the average farmer were content absolutely to ruin his farm, he could for two or three years avoid spending any money on it and yet make a good deal of money out of it.

## Disregard of the Future

But only a savage would, in his private affairs, show such reckless disregard of the future; yet it is this reckless disregard of the future which the opponents of the forestry system are now endeavoring to get the people of the United States to show. The only trouble with the movement for the preservation of our forests is that it has not gone nearly far enough, and was not begun soon enough. It is a most fortunate thing, however, that we began it when we did. We should acquire in the Appalachian and White Mountain regions all the forest lands that it is possible to acquire for the use of the nation. These lands, because they form a national asset, are as emphatically national as the rivers which they feed, and which flow through so many States before they reach the ocean.

There should be no tariff on any forest product grown in this country; and, in especial, there should be no tariff on wood pulp; due notice of the change being of course given to those engaged in the business so as to enable them to adjust themselves to the new conditions. The repeal of the duty on wood pulp should if possible be accompanied by an agreement with Canada that there shall be no export duty on Canadian wood pulp.

## The Mineral Fuels

In the eastern United States the mineral fuels have already passed into the hands of large private owners, and those of the West are rapidly following. It is obvious that these fuels should be conserved and not wasted, and it would be well to protect the people against unjust and extortionate prices, so far as that can still be done. What has been accomplished in the great oil fields of the Indian Territory by the action of the Administration offers a striking example of the good results of such a policy. In my judgment the Government should have the right to keep the fee of the coal, oil and gas fields in its own possession and to lease the rights to develop them under proper regulations; or else, if the Congress will not adopt this method, the coal deposits should be sold under limitations, to conserve them as public utilities, the right to mine coal being separated from the title to the soil. The regulations should permit coal lands to be worked in sufficient quantity by the several corporations. The present limitations have been absurd, excessive, and serve no useful purpose, and often render it necessary that there should be either fraud or else abandonment of the work of getting out the coal.

## The Panama Canal

Work on the Panama canal is proceeding in a highly satisfactory manner. In March last John F. Stevens, chairman of the commission and chief engineer, resigned, and the commission was reorganized and constituted as follows: Lieut. Col. George W. Goethals, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, chairman and chief engineer; Maj. D. D. Gaillard, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army; Maj. William L. Sibert, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army; Civil Engineer H. H. Rousseau, U. S. Navy; Mr. J. C. S. Blackburn; Col. W. C. Gorgas, U. S. Army, and Mr. Jackson Smith, commissioners. This change of authority and direction went into effect on April 1 without causing a perceptible check to the progress of the work. In March the total excavation in the Culebra Cut, where effort was chiefly concentrated, was 815,270 cubic yards. In April this was increased to 879,527 cubic yards. There was a considerable decrease in the output for May and June, owing partly to the advent of the rainy season and partly to temporary trouble with the steam shovel men over the question of wages. This trouble was settled satisfactorily to all parties, and in July the total excavation advanced materially, and in August the grand total from all points in the canal prism by steam shovels and dredges exceeded all previous United States records, reaching 1,274,464 cubic yards. In September this record was eclipsed and a total of 1,517,412 cubic yards was removed. Of this amount 1,481,307 cubic yards were from the canal prism and 36,105 cubic yards were from accessory works. These results were achieved in the rainy season with a rainfall in August of 11.89 inches and in September of 11.65 inches. Finally, in October, the record was again eclipsed, the total excavation being 1,868,729 cubic yards; a truly extraordinary record, especially in view of the heavy rainfall, which was 17.1 inches. In fact, experience during the last two rainy seasons demonstrates that the rains are a less serious obstacle to progress than has hitherto been supposed.

## Report on the Locks.

Work on the locks and dams at Gatun, which began actively in March last, has advanced so far that it is thought that masonry work on the locks can be begun within fifteen months. In order to remove all doubt as to the satisfactory character of the foundations for the locks of the Canal, the Secretary of War requested [illegible] to visit the Isthmus and make a personal investigation of them. They [illegible] in April, and by that time a number of pits had been dug for the purpose; they inspected the proposed foundations and also examined the borings that had been made. In their report to the Secretary of War, under date of May 2, [illegible], they said: "We found that all of the locks, of the dimensions now projected, will rest upon rock of such character that it will furnish a [illegible] foundation." Subsequent new borings [illegible] confirmed the verdict [illegible] the locks will rest on rock for their entire length. The [illegible] and the dam and method of construction [illegible] will be such as to insure [illegible]. Similar [illegible] of the locks [illegible] on the Pacific side are [illegible] that the locks should be [illegible] a width of 120 feet.

## Work Done by [illegible]

Last winter [illegible] received [illegible] canal construction by [illegible] the price that the work can be done [illegible]

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...the shops have been erected, and equipped for making all-needed repairs to the plant; many thousands of employees have been secured; an effective organization has been perfected; a recruiting system is in operation which is capable of furnishing more labor than can be used advantageously; employees are well sheltered and well fed; salaries are satisfactory, and the work is not only going forward smoothly, but it is producing results far in advance of the most sanguine anticipations. Under these favorable conditions a change in the method of prosecuting the work would be unwise and unjustifiable, for it would inevitably disorganize existing conditions, check progress, and increase the cost and lengthen the time of completion of the canal.

The chief engineer and all his professional associates are firmly convinced that the 85-foot level lock canal which they are constructing is the best that could be desired. Some of them had doubts on this point when they went to the Isthmus. As the plans have developed under their direction their doubts have been dissipated. While they may decide upon changes in detail as construction advances they are in hearty accord in approving the general plan. They believe that it provides a canal not only adequate to all demands that will be made upon it but superior in every way to a sea level canal. I concur in this belief.

## The Postal Savings Banks.

I commend to the favorable consideration of the Congress a postal savings bank system, as recommended by the Postmaster General. The primary object is to encourage among our people economy and thrift and by the use of postal savings banks to give them an opportunity to husband their resources, particularly those who have not the facilities at hand for depositing their money in savings banks. Viewed, however, from the experience of the past few weeks, it is evident that the advantages of such an institution are still more far-reaching. Timid depositors have withdrawn their savings for the time being from national banks, trust companies, and savings banks; individuals have hoarded their cash and the workingmen their earnings; all of which money has been withheld and kept in hiding or in the safe deposit box to the detriment of prosperity. Through the agency of the postal savings banks such money would be restored to the channels of trade, to the mutual benefit of capital and labor.

I further commend to the Congress the consideration of the Postmaster General's recommendation for an extension of the parcel post, especially on the rural routes. There are now 38,215 rural routes, serving nearly 15,000,000 people who do not have the advantages of the inhabitants of cities in obtaining their supplies. These recommendations have been drawn up to benefit the farmer and the country storekeeper; otherwise, I would not favor them, for I believe that it is good policy for our Government to do everything possible to aid the small town and the country district. It is desirable that the country merchant should not be crushed out.

## The Fourth-Class Postmasters.

The fourth-class postmasters' convention has passed a very strong resolution in favor of placing the fourth-class postmasters under the civil-service law. The administration has already put into effect the policy of refusing to remove any fourth-class postmasters save for reasons connected with the good of the service; and it is endeavoring so far as possible to remove them from the domain of partisan politics. It would be a most desirable thing to put the fourth-class postmasters in the classified service. It is possible that this might be done without Congressional action, but, as the matter is debatable, I earnestly recommend that Congress enact a law providing that they be included under the civil-service law and put in the classified service.

Oklahoma has become a State, standing on a full equality with her elder sisters, and her future is assured by her great natural resources. The duty of the National Government to guard the personal and property rights of the Indians within her borders remains of course unchanged.

I reiterate my recommendations of last year as regards Alaska. Some form of local self-government should be provided, [illegible] impossible for the Congress to devote the necessary time to all the little details of necessary Alaskan legislation. Road building and railway building should be encouraged. The Governor of Alaska should be given an ample appropriation wherewith to organize a force to preserve the public peace. Whisky selling to the natives should be made a felony. The coal land laws should be changed so as to meet the peculiar needs of the Territory. This should be attended to at once; for the present laws permit individuals to locate large areas of the public domain for speculative purposes; and cause an immense amount of trouble, fraud, and litigation. There should be another judicial division established. As early as possible lighthouses and buoys should be established as aids to navigation, especially in and about Prince William Sound, and the survey of the coast completed. There is need of liberal appropriations for lighting and buoying the southern coast and improving the aids to navigation in southeastern Alaska. One of the great industries of Alaska, as of Puget Sound and the Columbia, is salmon fishing. Gradually, by reason of lack of proper laws, this industry is being ruined; it should now be taken in charge, and effectively protected, by the United States Government.

## Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition.

The courage and enterprise of the citizens of the far Northwest in their projected Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition, to be held in 1909, should receive liberal encouragement. This exposition is not sentimental in its conception, but seeks to exploit the natural resources of Alaska and to promote the commerce, trade, and industry of the Pacific States with their neighboring countries of the Pacific. The exposition asks no loan from the Congress but seeks appropriations for National exhibits and exhibits of the western dependencies of the General Government. The State of Washington and the city of Seattle have shown the characteristic western enterprise in large donations for the conduct of this exposition in which other States are lending generous assistance.

The unfortunate failure of the shipping bill at the last session of the last Congress was followed by the taking off of certain Pacific steamships, which has greatly hampered the movement of passengers between Hawaii and the mainland. Unless the Congress is prepared by direct encouragement to secure proper facilities in the way of shipping between Hawaii and the mainland, then the coastwise shipping laws should be so far relaxed as to prevent Hawaii suffering as it is now suffering. I again call your attention to the capital importance from every standpoint of making Pearl Harbor available for the largest deep water vessels, and of suitably fortifying the island.

The Secretary of War has gone to the Philippines. On his return I shall submit to you his report on the islands.

I again recommend that the rights of citizenship be conferred upon the people of Porto Rico.

## A Bureau of Mines.

A bureau of mines should be created under the control and direction of the Secretary of the Interior; the bureau to have power to collect statistics and make investigations in all matters pertaining to mining and particularly to the accidents and dangers of the industry. If this can not be done, at least additional appropriations should be given the Interior Department to be used for the study of mining conditions, for the prevention of fraudulent mining schemes, for carrying on the work of mapping the mining districts, [illegible] for the ... and ... in the industry; in short, to aid in all proper ways the development of the mining industry.

I strongly recommend to the Congress to provide funds for keeping up the Hermitage, the home of Andrew Jackson; these funds to be used through the existing Hermitage Association for the preservation of a historic building which should ever be dear to Americans.

I further recommend that a naval monument be established in the Vicksburg National Park. This national park gives a unique opportunity for commemorating the deeds of those gallant men who fought on water, no less than of those who fought on land, in the great civil war.

Legislation should be enacted at the present session of the Congress for the Thirteenth Census. The establishment of the permanent Census Bureau affords the opportunity for a better census than we have ever had, but in order to realize the full advantage of the permanent organization, ample time must be given for preparation.

## Public Health.

There is a constantly growing interest in this country in the question of public health. At last the public mind is awake to the fact that many diseases, notably tuberculosis, are national scourges. The work of the state and city boards of health should be supplemented by a constantly increasing interest on the part of the National Government. The Congress has already provided a bureau of public health and has provided for a hygienic laboratory. There are other valuable laws relating to the public health connected with the various departments. This whole branch of the Government should be strengthened and aided in every way.

I call attention to two Government commissions which I have appointed and which have already done excellent work. The first of these has to do with the organization of the scientific work of the Government, which has grown up wholly without plan and is in consequence so unwisely distributed among the Executive Departments that much of its effect is lost for the lack of proper coordination. This commission's chief object is to introduce a planned and orderly development and operation in the place of the ill-assorted and often ineffective grouping and methods of work which have prevailed. This can not be done without legislation, nor would it be feasible to deal in detail with so complex an administrative problem by specific provisions of law. I recommend that the President be given authority to concentrate related lines of work and reduce duplication by Executive order through transfer and consolidation of lines of work.

## The Executive Force.

The second committee, that on Department methods, was instructed to investigate and report upon the changes needed to place the conduct of the executive force of the Government on the most economical and effective basis in the light of the best modern business practice. The committee has made very satisfactory progress. Antiquated practices and bureaucratic ways have been abolished, and a general renovation of departmental methods has been inaugurated. All that can be done by Executive order has already been accomplished or will be put into effect in the near future. The work of the main committee and its several assistant committees has produced a wholesome awakening on the part of the great body of officers and employees engaged in Government work. In nearly every Department and office there has been a careful self-inspection for the purpose of remedying all defects before they could be made the subject of adverse criticism. This has led individuals to a wider study of the work on which they were engaged, and this study has resulted in increasing their efficiency in their respective lines of work. There are recommendations of special importance from the committee on the subject of personnel and the classification of salaries which will require legislative action before they can be put into effect. It is my intention to submit to the Congress in the near future a special message on those subjects.

## The Duty of Voting.

Under our form of government voting is not merely a right but a duty, and, moreover, a fundamental and necessary duty if a man is to be a good citizen. It is well to provide that corporations shall not contribute to Presidential or National campaigns, and furthermore to provide for the publication of both contributions and expenditures. There is, however, always danger in laws of this kind, which from their very nature are difficult of enforcement; the danger being lest they be obeyed only by the honest, and disobeyed by the unscrupulous, so as to act only as a penalty upon honest men. Moreover, no such law would hamper an unscrupulous man of unlimited means from buying his own way into office. There is a very radical measure which would, I believe, work a substantial improvement in our system of conducting a campaign, although I am well aware that it will take some time for people so to familiarize themselves with such a proposal as to be willing to consider its adoption. The need for collecting large campaign funds would vanish if Congress provided an appropriation for the proper and legitimate expenses of each of the great national parties, an appropriation ample enough to meet the necessity for thorough organization and machinery, which requires a large expenditure of money. Then the stipulation should be made that no party receiving campaign funds from the Treasury should accept more than a fixed amount from any individual subscriber or donor; and the necessary publicity for receipts and expenditures could without difficulty be provided.

## A National Art Gallery.

There should be a national gallery of art established in the capital city of this country. This is important not merely to the artistic but to the material welfare of the country; and the people are to be congratulated on the fact that the movement to establish such a gallery is taking definite form under the guidance of the Smithsonian Institution. So far from there being a tariff on works of art brought into the country, their importation should be encouraged in every way. There have been no sufficient collections of objects of art by the Government, and what collections have been acquired are scattered and are generally placed in unsuitable and imperfectly lighted galleries.

## The Biological Survey.

The Biological Survey is quietly working for the good of our agricultural interests, and is an excellent example of a Government bureau which conducts original scientific research the findings of which are of much practical utility. For more than twenty years it has studied the food habits of birds and mammals that are injurious or beneficial to agriculture, horticulture, and forestry; has distributed illustrated bulletins on the subject, and has labored to secure legislative protection for the beneficial species. The cotton boll-weevil, which has recently overspread the cotton belt of Texas and is steadily extending its range, is said to cause an annual loss of about $15,000,000. The Biological Survey has ascertained and given wide publicity to the fact that at least 43 kinds of birds prey upon this destructive insect. It has discovered that [illegible] of birds feed upon scale-insects—[illegible] enemies of the fruit grower. It has shown that woodpeckers [illegible] by destroying the [illegible] of wood-boring insects, [illegible] so valuable to the farm that it is doubtful if our farmers could exist without them. It has shown that cuckoos and orioles are the natural enemies of the leaf-eating caterpillars that destroy the shade and fruit trees; that our quails and sparrows consume annually hundreds of tons of seeds of noxious weeds; that hawks and owls as a class (excepting the few that kill poultry and game birds) are markedly beneficial, spending their lives in catching grasshoppers, mice and other pests that prey upon the products of husbandry. It has conducted field experiments for the purpose of devising and perfecting simple methods for holding in check the hordes of destructive rodents—rats, mice, rabbits, gophers, prairie dogs and ground squirrels—which annually destroy crops worth many millions of dollars; and it has published practical directions for the destruction of wolves and coyotes on the stock ranges of the West, resulting during the past year in an estimated saving of cattle and sheep valued at upwards of a million dollars.

## A Needed Inspection.

It has inaugurated a system of inspection at the principal ports of entry on both Atlantic and Pacific coasts by means of which the introduction of noxious mammals and birds is prevented, thus keeping out the mongoose and certain birds which are as much to be dreaded as the previously introduced English sparrow and the house rats and mice.

In the interest of game protection it has co-operated with local officials in every State in the Union, has striven to promote uniform legislation in the several states, has rendered important services in enforcing the Federal law regulating interstate traffic in game, and has shown how game protection may be made to yield a large revenue to the state—a revenue amounting in the case of Illinois to $128,000 in a single year.

The Biological Survey has explored the faunas and floras of America with reference to the distribution of animals and plants; it has defined and mapped the natural life areas—areas in which, by reason of prevailing climatic conditions, certain kinds of animals and plants occur—and has pointed out the adaptability of these areas to the cultivation of particular crops. The results of these investigations are not only of high educational value but are worth each year to the progressive farmers of the country many times the cost of maintaining the Survey, which, it may be added, is exceedingly small. I recommend to Congress that this bureau, whose usefulness is seriously handicapped by lack of funds, be granted an appropriation in some degree commensurate with the importance of the work it is doing.

## Our Foreign Mail Service.

I call your especial attention to the unsatisfactory condition of our foreign mail service, which, because of the lack of American steamship lines is now largely done through foreign lines, and which, particularly so far as South and Central America are concerned, is done in a manner which constitutes a serious barrier to the extension of our commerce.

The time has come, in my judgment, to set to work seriously to make our ocean mail service correspond more closely with our recent commercial and political development. A beginning was made by the ocean mail act of March 3, 1891, but even at that time the act was known to be inadequate in various particulars. Since that time events have moved rapidly in our history. We have acquired Hawaii, the Philippines, and lesser islands in the Pacific. We are steadily prosecuting the great work of uniting at the Isthmus the waters of the Atlantic and the Pacific. To a greater extent than seemed probable even a dozen years ago, we may look to an American future on the sea worthy of the traditions of our past. As the first step in that direction, and the step most feasible at the present time, I recommend the extension of the ocean mail act of 1891. That act has stood for some years free from successful criticism of its principle and purpose. It was based on theories of the obligations of a great maritime nation, undisputed in our own land and followed by other nations since the beginning of steam navigation. Briefly those theories are, that it is the duty of a first-class Power so far as practicable to carry its ocean mails under its own flag; that the fast ocean steamships and their crews, required for such mail service, are valuable auxiliaries to the sea power of a nation. Furthermore, the construction of such steamships insures the maintenance in an efficient condition of the shipyards in which our battleships must be built.

## Warranted Expenditures.

The expenditure of public money for the performance of such necessary functions of government is certainly warranted, nor is it necessary to dwell upon the incidental benefits to our foreign commerce, to the shipbuilding industry, and to ship owning and navigation which will accompany the discharge of these urgent public duties, though they, too, should have weight.

The only serious question is whether at this time we can afford to improve our ocean mail service as it should be improved. All doubt on this subject is removed by the reports of the Postoffice Department. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907, that Department estimates that the postage collected on the articles exchanged with foreign countries other than Canada and Mexico amounted to $6,579,043.48, or $3,637,226.81 more than the net cost of the service—exclusive of the cost of transporting the articles between the United States exchange postoffices and the United States postoffices at which they were mailed or delivered. In other words, the Government of the United States, having assumed a monopoly of carrying the mails for the people, is making a profit of over $3,600,000 by rendering a cheap and inefficient service. That profit I believe should be devoted to strengthening our maritime power in those directions where it will best promote our prestige. The country is familiar with the facts of our maritime impotence in the harbors of the great and friendly Republics of South America. Following the failure of the shipbuilding bill we lost our only American line of steamers to Australasia, and that loss on the Pacific has become a serious embarrassment to the people of Hawaii, and has wholly cut off the Samoan islands from regular communication with the Pacific coast. Puget Sound, in the year, has lost over half (four out of seven) of its American steamers trading with the Orient.

## Contracts for Mail Transportation.

We now pay under the act of 1891 $4 a statute mile outward to 20-knot American steamships, built according to naval plans, available as cruisers, and manned by Americans. Steamships of that speed are confined exclusively to trans-Atlantic trade with New York. To steamships of 16 knots or over only $2 a mile can be paid, and it is steamships of this speed and type which are needed to meet the requirements of mail service to South America, Asia (including the Philippines), and Australia. I strongly recommend, therefore, a simple amendment to the ocean mail act of 1891 which shall authorize the Postmaster-General in his discretion to enter into contracts for the transportation of mails to the Republics of South America, to Asia, the Philippines, and Australia at a rate not to exceed $4 a mile for steamships of 16 knots speed or upwards, subject to the restrictions and obligations of the act of 1891. The profit of $3,600,000 which I have mentioned will fully cover the maximum annual expenditure involved in [illegible] recommendation, and it is believed in time establish the lines so urgently needed. The proposition involves no new principle, but permits the net [illegible] charge of public functions [illegible] entirely performed [illegible] all.

## Freedom From Militarism.

Not only there is not now, but there never has been, any other nation in the world so wholly free from the evils of militarism as is ours. There never has been any other large nation, not even China, which for so long a period has had relatively to its numbers so small a regular army as has ours. Never at any time in our history has this Nation suffered from militarism or been in the remotest danger of suffering from militarism. Never at any time of our history has the Regular Army been of a size which caused the slightest appreciable tax upon the tax-paying citizens of the Nation. Almost always it has been too small in size and underpaid. Never in our entire history has the Nation suffered in the least particular because too much care has been given to the Army, too much prominence given it, too much money spent upon it, or because it has been too large. But again and again we have suffered because enough care has not been given to it, because it has been too small, because there has not been sufficient preparation in advance for possible war. Every foreign war in which we have engaged has cost us many times the amount which, if wisely expended during the preceding years of peace on the Regular Army, would have insured the war ending in but a fraction of the time and but for a fraction of the cost that was actually the case. As a Nation we have always been short-sighted in providing for the efficiency of the Army in time of peace. It is nobody's special interest to make such provision and no one looks ahead to war at any period, no matter how remote, as being a serious possibility; while an improper economy, or rather niggardliness, can be practiced at the expense of the Army with the certainty that those practicing it will not be called to account therefor, but that the price will be paid by the unfortunate persons who happen to be in office when a war does actually come.

## Lack of Foresight.

I think it is only lack of foresight that troubles us, not any hostility to the Army. There are, of course, foolish people who denounce any care of the Army or Navy as "militarism," but I do not think that these people are numerous. This country has to contend now, and has had to contend in the past, with many evils, and there is ample scope for all who would work for reform. But there is not one evil that now exists, or that ever has existed in this country, which is, or ever has been, owing in the smallest part to militarism. Declamation against militarism has no more serious place in an earnest and intelligent movement for righteousness in this country than declamation against the worship of Baal or Astaroth. It is declamation against a non-existent evil, one which never has existed in this country, and which has not the slightest chance of appearing here. We are glad to help in any movement for international peace, but this is because we sincerely believe that it is our duty to help all such movements provided they are sane and rational, and not because there is any tendency toward militarism on our part which needs to be cured. The evils we have to fight are those in connection with industrialism, not militarism. Industry is always necessary, just as war is sometimes necessary. Each has its price, and industry in the United States now exacts, and has always exacted, a far heavier toll of death than all our wars put together. The statistics of the railroads of this country for the year ended June 30, 1906, the last contained in the annual statistical report of the Interstate Commerce Commission, show in that one year a total of 108,324 casualties to persons, of which 10,618 represent the number of persons killed. In that wonderful hive of human activity, Pittsburg, the deaths due to industrial accidents in 1906 were 919, all the result of accidents in mills, mines or on railroads. For the entire country, therefore, it is safe to say that the deaths due to industrial accidents aggregate in the neighborhood of twenty thousand a year. Such a record makes the death rate in all our foreign wars utterly trivial by comparison. The number of deaths in battle in all the foreign wars put together, for the last century and a quarter, aggregate considerably less than one year's death record for our industries. A mere glance at these figures is sufficient to show the absurdity of the outcry against militarism.

## The Regular Army.

But again and again in the past our little Regular Army has rendered service literally vital to the country, and it may at any time have to do so in the future. Its standard of efficiency and instruction is higher now than ever in the past. But it is too small. There are not enough officers, and it is impossible to secure enough enlisted men. We should maintain in peace a fairly complete skeleton of a large army. A great and long continued war would have to be fought by volunteers. But months would pass before any large body of efficient volunteers could be put in the field, and our Regular Army should be large enough to meet any immediate need. In particular it is essential that we should possess a number of extra officers trained in peace to perform efficiently the duties urgently required upon the breaking out of war.

The Medical Corps should be much larger than the needs of our Regular Army in war. Yet at present it is smaller than the needs of the service demand even in peace. The Spanish war occurred less than ten years ago. The chief loss we suffered in it was by disease among the regiments which never left the country. At the moment the Nation seemed keenly impressed by this fact; yet seemingly it has already been forgotten, for not the slightest effort has been made to prepare a medical corps of sufficient size to prevent the repetition of the same disaster on a much larger scale if we should ever be engaged in a serious conflict. The trouble in the Spanish war was not with the then existing officials of the War Department; it was with the representatives of the people as a whole who, for the preceding thirty years, had declined to make the necessary provision for the Army. Unless ample provision is now made by Congress to put the Medical Corps where it should be put disaster in the next war is inevitable, and the responsibility will not lie with those then in charge of the War Department, but with those who now decline to make the necessary provision. A well organized medical corps, thoroughly trained before the advent of war in all the important administrative duties of a military sanitary corps, is essential to the efficiency of any large army, and especially of a large volunteer army. Such knowledge of medicine and surgery as is possessed by the medical profession generally will not alone suffice to make an efficient military surgeon. He must have, in addition, knowledge of the administration and sanitation of large field hospitals and camps, in order to safeguard the health and lives of men intrusted in great numbers to his care. A bill has long been pending before the Congress for the reorganization of the Medical Corps; its passage is urgently needed.

## Training in [illegible]

But the Medical Department is not the only department [illegible] the officers [illegible] the enlisted men. In especial provision should be made for establishing grades equivalent to those of warrant officers in the Navy which should be open to the enlisted men who serve sufficiently long and who do their work well. Inducements should be offered sufficient to encourage really good men to make the Army a life occupation. The prime need of our present Army is to secure and retain competent noncommissioned officers. This difficulty rests fundamentally on the question of pay. The noncommissioned officer does not correspond with an unskilled laborer; he corresponds to the best type of skilled workman or to the subordinate official in civil institutions. Wages have greatly increased in outside occupations in the last forty years and the pay of the soldier, like the pay of the officers, should be proportionately increased. The first sergeant of a company, if a good man, must be one of such executive and administrative ability and such knowledge of his trade as to be worth far more than we at present pay him. The same is true of the regimental sergeant major. These men should be men who had fully resolved to make the Army a life occupation and they should be able to look forward to ample reward; while only men properly qualified should be given a chance to secure these final rewards.

## More Pay for Officers.

The increase over the present pay need not be great in the lower grades for the first one or two enlistments, but the increase should be marked for the noncommissioned officers of the upper grades who serve long enough to make it evident that they intend to stay permanently in the Army, while additional pay should be given for high qualifications in target practice. The position of warrant officer should be established and there should be not only an increase of pay, but an increase of privileges and allowances and dignity, so as to make the grade open to noncommissioned officers capable of filling them desirable from every standpoint. The rate of desertion in our Army now in time of peace is alarming. The deserter should be treated by public opinion as a man guilty of the greatest crime; while on the other hand the man who serves steadily in the Army should be treated as what he is, that is, as preeminently one of the best citizens of this Republic. After twelve years' service in the Army my own belief is that the man should be given a preference according to his ability for certain types of office over all civilian applicants without examination. This should also apply, of course, to the men who have served twelve years in the Navy. A special corps should be provided to do the manual labor now necessarily demanded of the privates themselves.

## Survival of the Fittest.

Among the officers there should be severe examinations to weed out the unfit up to the grade of major. From that position on appointments should be solely by selection and it should be understood that a man of merely average capacity could never get beyond the position of major, while every man who serves in any grade a certain length of time prior to promotion to the next grade without getting the promotion to the next grade should be forthwith retired. The practice marches and field maneuvers of the last two or three years have been invaluable to the Army. They should be continued and extended. A rigid and not a perfunctory examination of physical capacity has been provided for the higher grade officers. This will work well. Unless an officer has a good physique, unless he can stand hardship, ride well and walk fairly, he is not fit for any position, even after he has become a colonel. Before he has become a colonel the need for physical fitness in the officer is almost as great as in the enlisted man. I hope speedily to see introduced into the Army a far more rigid and thoroughgoing test of horsemanship for all field officers than at present. There should be a Chief of Cavalry just as there is a Chief of Artillery.

## Making the Army Attractive.

Perhaps the most important of all legislation needed for the benefit of the Army is a law to equalize and increase the pay of officers and enlisted men of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps and Revenue-Cutter Service. Such a bill has been prepared, which it is hoped will meet with your favorable consideration. The next most essential measure is to authorize a number of extra officers as mentioned above. To make the Army more attractive to enlisted men, it is absolutely essential to create a service corps, such as exists in nearly every modern army in the world, to do the skilled and unskilled labor, inseparably connected with military administration, which is now exacted, without just compensation, of enlisted men who voluntarily entered the Army to do service of an altogether different kind. There are a number of other laws necessary to so organize the Army as to promote its efficiency and facilitate its rapid expansion in time of war; but the above are the most important.

It was hoped The Hague Conference might deal with the question of the limitation of armaments. But even before it had assembled informal inquiries had developed that as regards naval armaments, the only ones in which this country had any interest, it was hopeless to try to devise any plan for which there was the slightest possibility of securing the assent of the nations gathered at The Hague. No plan was even proposed which would have had the assent of more than one first class Power outside of the United States. The only plan that seemed at all feasible, that of limiting the size of battleships, met with no favor at all. It is evident, therefore, that it is folly for this Nation to base any hope of securing peace on any international agreement as to the limitation of armaments. Such being the fact it would be most unwise for us to stop the upbuilding of our Navy. To build one battleship of the best and most advanced type a year would barely keep our fleet up to its present force. This is not enough. In my judgment, we should this year provide for four battleships. But it is idle to build battleships unless in addition to providing the men, and the means for thorough training, we provide the auxiliaries for them, unless we provide docks, the coaling stations, the colliers and supply ships that they need. We are extremely deficient in coaling stations and docks on the Pacific, and this deficiency should not longer be permitted to exist. Plenty of torpedo boats and destroyers should be built. Both on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, fortifications of the best type should be provided for all our greatest harbors.

## Efficiency of Navy.

We need always to remember that in time of war the Navy is not to be used to defend harbors and sea-coast cities; we should perfect our system of coast fortifications. The only way in which it can efficiently protect our own coast against the possible action of a foreign navy is by destroying that foreign navy. For defense against a hostile fleet which actually attacks them, the coast cities must depend upon their forts, mines, torpedoes, submarines, and torpedo boats and destroyers. All of these together are efficient for defensive purposes, but they in no way supply the place of a thoroughly efficient navy capable of acting on the offensive; for parrying never yet won a fight. It can only be won by hard hitting, and an aggressive sea-going navy alone can do this hard hitting of the offensive type. But the forts and the like are necessary so that the Navy may be footloose. In time of war there is sure to be demand, under pressure of fright, for the ships to be scattered [illegible]

[illegible] must be refused. The ships must be kept together and their objective made the enemies' fleet. If fortifications are sufficiently strong, no modern navy will venture to attack them, so long as the foe has in existence a hostile navy of anything like the same size or efficiency. But unless there exists such a navy then the fortifications are powerless by themselves to secure the victory. For of course the mere deficiency means that any resolute enemy can at his leisure combine all his forces upon one point with the certainty that he can take it.

## Fleet Should Be Moved.

Until our battle fleet is much larger than at present it should never be split into detachments so far apart that they could not in event of emergency be speedily united. Our coast line is on the Pacific just as much as on the Atlantic. The interests of California, Oregon, and Washington are as emphatically the interests of the whole Union as those of Maine and New York, of Louisiana and Texas. The battle fleet should now and then be moved to the Pacific, just as at other times it should be kept in the Atlantic. When the Isthmian canal is built the transit of the battle fleet from one ocean to the other will be comparatively easy. Until it is built I earnestly hope that the battle fleet will be thus shifted between the two oceans every year or two. The marksmanship on all our ships has improved phenomenally during the last five years. Until within the last two or three years it was not possible to train a battle fleet in squadron maneuvers under service conditions, and it is only during these last two or three years that the training under these conditions has become really effective. Another and most necessary stride in advance is now being taken. The battle fleet is about starting by the Straits of Magellan to visit the Pacific coast. Sixteen battleships are going under the command of Rear-Admiral Evans, while eight armored cruisers and two other battleships will meet him at San Francisco, whither certain torpedo destroyers are also going. No fleet of such size has ever made such a voyage, and it will be of very great educational use to all engaged in it. The only way by which to teach officers and men how to handle the fleet so as to meet every possible strain and emergency in time of war is to have them practice under similar conditions in time of peace. Moreover, the only way to find out our actual needs is to perform in time of peace whatever maneuvers might be necessary in time of war. After war is declared it is too late to find out the needs; that means to invite disaster. This trip to the Pacific will show what some of our needs are and will enable us to provide for them. The proper place for an officer to learn his duty is at sea, and the only way in which a navy can ever be made efficient is by practice at sea, under all the conditions which would have to be met if war existed.

## Treatment of Enlisted Men.

I bespeak the most liberal treatment for the officers and enlisted men of the Navy. It is true of them, as likewise of the officers and enlisted men of the Army, that they form a body whose interests should be close to the heart of every good American. In return the most rigid performance of duty should be exacted from them. The reward should be ample when they do their best; and nothing less than their best should be tolerated. It is idle to hope for the best results when the men in the senior grades come to these grades late in life and serve too short a time in them. Up to the rank of lieutenant-commander promotion in the Navy should be as now, by seniority, subject, however, to such rigid tests as would eliminate the unfit. After the grade of lieutenant-commander, that is, when we come to the grade of command rank, the unfit should be eliminated in such manner that only the conspicuously fit would remain, and sea service should be a principal test of fitness. Those who are passed by should, after a certain length of service in their respective grades, be retired. Of a given number of men it may well be that almost all would make good lieutenants and most of them good lieutenant-commanders, while only a minority will be fit to be captains, and but three or four to be admirals. Those who object to promotion otherwise than by mere seniority should reflect upon the elementary fact that no business in private life could be successfully managed if those who enter at the lowest rungs of the ladder should each in turn, if he lived, become the head of the firm, its active director, and retire after he had held the position a few months. On its face such a scheme is an absurdity. Chances for improper favoritism can be minimized by a properly formed board; such as the board of last June, which did such conscientious and excellent work in elimination.

## Necessity of Legislation.

If all that ought to be done can not now be done, at least let a beginning be made. In my last three annual Messages, and in a special Message to the last Congress, the necessity for legislation that will cause officers of the line of the Navy to reach the grades of captain and rear-admiral at less advanced ages and which will cause them to have more sea training and experience in the highly responsible duties of those grades, so that they may become thoroughly skillful in handling battleships, divisions, squadrons, and fleets in action, has been fully explained and urgently recommended. Upon this subject the Secretary of the Navy has submitted detailed and definite recommendations which have received my approval, and which, if enacted into law, will accomplish what is immediately necessary, and will, as compared with existing law, make a saving of more than five millions of dollars during the next seven years. The navy personnel act of 1899 has accomplished all that was expected of it in providing satisfactory periods of service in the several subordinate grades, from the grade of ensign to the grade of lieutenant-commander, but the law is inadequate in the upper grades and will continue to be inadequate on account of the expansion of the personnel since its enactment. Your attention is invited to the following quotations from the report of the personnel board of 1906, of which the Assistant Secretary of the Navy was president:

"Congress has authorized a considerable increase in the number of midshipmen at the Naval Academy, and these midshipmen upon graduation are promoted to ensign and lieutenant (junior grade). But no provision has been made for a corresponding increase in the upper grades, the result being that the lower grades will become so congested that a midshipman now in one of the lower classes at Annapolis may not be promoted to lieutenant until he is between 45 and 50 years of age. [illegible]

[illegible] that this works a serious detriment to the efficiency of the Navy and is a [illegible] menace to the public safety.

As stated in my special Message to the last Congress: "I am firmly of the opinion that [illegible] of the Navy [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] build a battleship, and it takes longer to train the officers and men to do well on a battleship than it takes to build it. Nothing effective can be done for the Navy once war has broken out, and the result of the war, if the combatants are otherwise equally matched, will depend upon which power has prepared best in time of peace. The United States Navy is the best guaranty the Nation has that its honor and interest will not be neglected; and in addition it offers by far the best insurance for peace that can by human ingenuity be devised.

I call attention to the report of the official Board of Visitors to the Naval Academy at Annapolis which has been forwarded to the Congress. The report contains this paragraph:

"Such revision should be made of the courses of study and methods of conducting and marking examinations as will develop and bring out the average all-round ability of the midshipman rather than to give him prominence in any one particular study. The fact should be kept in mind that the Naval Academy is not a university but a school, the primary object of which is to educate boys to be efficient naval officers. Changes in curriculum, therefore, should be in the direction of making the course of instruction less theoretical and more practical. No portion of any future class should be graduated in advance of the full four years' course, and under no circumstances should the standard of instruction be lowered. The Academy in almost all of its departments is now magnificently equipped, and it would be very unwise to make the course of instruction less exacting than it is today."

Acting upon this suggestion I designated three seagoing officers, Capt. Richard Wainwright, Commander Robert E. Coontz, and Lieut. Commander Albert L. Key, all graduates of the Academy, to investigate conditions and to recommend to me the best method of carrying into effect this general recommendation. These officers performed the duty promptly and intelligently, and, under the personal direction of Capt. Charles J. Badger, Superintendent of the Academy, such of the proposed changes as were deemed to be at present advisable were put into effect at the beginning of the academic year, October 1, last. The results, I am confident, will be most beneficial to the Academy, to the midshipmen, and to the Navy.

In foreign affairs this country's steady policy is to behave toward other nations as a strong and self-respecting man should behave toward the other men with whom he is brought into contact. In other words, our aim is disinterestedly to help other nations where such help can be wisely given without the appearance of meddling with what does not concern us; to be careful to act as a good neighbor; and at the same time, in good-natured fashion, to make it evident that we do not intend to be imposed upon.

## Peace Conference.

The second international Peace Conference was convened at The Hague on the 15th of June last and remained in session until the 18th of October. For the first time the representatives of practically all the civilized countries of the world united in a temperate and kindly discussion of the methods by which the causes of war might be narrowed and its injurious effects reduced.

Although the agreements reached in the Conference did not in any direction go to the length hoped for by the more sanguine, yet in many directions important steps were taken, and upon every subject on the program there was such full and considerate discussion as to justify the belief that substantial progress has been made toward further agreements in the future. Thirteen conventions were agreed upon embodying the definite conclusions which had been reached, and resolutions were adopted marking the progress made in matters upon which agreement was not yet sufficiently complete to make conventions practicable.

The delegates of the United States were instructed to favor an agreement for obligatory arbitration, the establishment of a permanent court of arbitration to proceed judicially in the hearing and decision of international causes, the prohibition of force for the collection of contract debts alleged to be due from governments to citizens of other countries until after arbitration as to the justice and amount of the debt and the time and manner of payment, the immunity of private property at sea, the better definition of the rights of neutrals, and, in case any measure to that end should be introduced, the limitation of armaments.

In the field of peaceful disposal of international differences several important advances were made. First, as to obligatory arbitration. Although the Conference failed to secure a unanimous agreement upon the details of a convention for obligatory arbitration, it did resolve as follows:

"It is unanimous: (1) In accepting the principle for obligatory arbitration; (2) In declaring that certain differences, and notably those relating to the interpretation and application of international conventional stipulations are susceptible of being submitted to obligatory arbitration without any restriction."

## Obligatory Arbitration.

In view of the fact that as a result of the discussion the vote upon the [illegible] treaty of obligatory arbitration, which was proposed, stood 32 in favor, to 9 against the adoption of the treaty, there can be little doubt that the great majority of the countries of the world have reached a point where they are now ready to apply practically the principles thus unanimously agreed upon by the Conference.

The second advance, and a very great one, is the agreement which relates to the use of force for the collection of contract debts. Your attention is invited to the paragraphs upon this subject in my Message of December, 1906, and to the resolution of the Third American Conference at Rio in the summer of 1906. The convention upon this subject adopted by the Conference substantially as proposed by the American delegates is as follows:

"In order to avoid between nations armed conflicts of a purely pecuniary origin arising from contractual debts claimed of the government of one country by the government of another country to be due to its nationals, the signatory Powers agree not to have recourse to armed force for the collection of such contractual debts.

However, this stipulation shall not be applied when the debtor State refuses or leaves unanswered an offer to arbitrate, [illegible]

[illegible]

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court and a general agreement was finally reached in favor of its creation. There was very full discussion of the proposal for such a court and a general agreement was finally reached in favor of its creation. The Conference recommended to the signatory Powers the adoption of a draft upon which it agreed for the organization of the court, leaving to be determined only the method by which the judges should be selected. This remaining unsettled question is plainly one which time and good temper will solve.

### International Prize Court.

A further agreement of the first importance was that for the creation of an international prize court. The constitution, organization and procedure of such a tribunal were provided for in detail. Anyone who recalls the injustices under which this country suffered as a neutral power during the early part of the last century can not fail to see in this provision [illegible] which are making towards the substitution of the rule of reason and justice in place of simple force. Not only will the international prize court be the means of protecting the interest of neutrals, but it is in itself a step towards the creation of the more general court for the hearing of international controversies to which reference has just been made. The organization and action of such a prize court can not fail to accustom the different countries to the submission of international questions to the decision of an international tribunal, and we may confidently expect the results of such submission to bring about a general agreement upon the enlargement of the practice.

Numerous provisions were adopted for reducing the evil effects of war and for defining the rights and duties of neutrals. The Conference also provided for the holding of a third Conference within a period similar to that which elapsed between the First and Second Conferences.

The delegates of the United States worthily represented the spirit of the American people and maintained with fidelity and ability the policy of our Government upon all the great questions discussed in the Conference.

### Difficulties Encountered.

The report of the delegation, together with authenticated copies of the conventions signed, when received, will be laid before the Senate for its consideration.

When we remember how difficult it is for one of our own legislative bodies, composed of citizens of the same country, speaking the same language, living under the same laws, and having the same customs, to reach an agreement, or even to secure a majority upon any difficult and important subject which is proposed for legislation, it becomes plain that the representatives of forty-five different countries, speaking many different languages, accustomed to different methods of procedure, with widely diverse interests, who discussed so many different subjects and reached agreements upon so many, are entitled to grateful appreciation for the wisdom, patience, and moderation with which they have discharged their duty. The example of this temperate discussion, and the agreements and the efforts to agree, among representatives of all the nations of the earth, acting with universal recognition of the supreme obligation to promote peace, can not fail to be a powerful influence for good in future international relations.

A year ago in consequence of a revolutionary movement in Cuba, which threatened the immediate return to chaos of the island, the United States interfered, sending down an army and establishing a provisional government under Governor Magoon. Absolute quiet and prosperity have returned to the island because of this action. We are now taking steps to provide for elections in the island and our expectation is within the coming year to be able to turn the island over again to a government chosen by the people thereof. Cuba is at our doors. It is not possible that this Nation should permit Cuba again to sink into the condition from which we rescued it. All that we ask of the Cuban people is that they be prosperous, that they govern themselves so as to bring content, order and progress to their island, the Queen of the Antilles; and our only interference has been and will be to help them achieve these results.

### Tokio Exposition.

An invitation has been extended by Japan to the Government and people of the United States to participate in a great national exposition to be held at Tokio from April 1 to October 31, 1912, and in which the principal countries of the world are to be invited to take part. This is an occasion of special interest to all the nations of the world, and peculiarly so to us; for it is the first instance in which such a great national exposition has been held by a great power dwelling on the Pacific, and all the nations of Europe and America will, I trust, join in helping to success this first great exposition ever held by a great nation of Asia. The geographical relations of Japan and the United States as the possessors of such large portions of the coasts of the Pacific, the intimate trade relations already existing between the two countries, the warm friendship which has been maintained between them without break since the opening of Japan to intercourse with the western nations, and her increasing wealth and production, which we regard with hearty good will and wish to make the occasion of mutually beneficial commerce, all unite in making it eminently desirable that this invitation should be accepted. I heartily recommend such legislation as will provide for generous participation by the Government of this Government and its people in the proposed exposition. Action should be taken now. We are apt to underestimate the time necessary for preparation in such cases. The invitation to the French Exposition of 1900, was brought to the attention of the Congress by President Cleveland in December, 1895, and so many are the delays necessary to such proceedings that the period of four years and a half which then intervened before the exposition proved none too long for the proper preparation of the exhibits.

### [illegible] With Germany.

The adoption of a new tariff by Germany, accompanied by conventions for reciprocal tariff concessions between that country and most of the other countries of continental Europe, led the German Government to give the notice necessary to terminate the reciprocal commercial agreement with this country [illegible] July [illegible], 1900. The notice was to take effect on the 1st of March, 1906, and in default of some other arrangements this would have left the exports from the United States to Germany subject to the general German tariff duties, from [illegible] per cent higher than the conventional duties imposed upon the goods of most of our competitors for German trade.

Under a special agreement made between the two Governments in February, 1906, the German Government postponed the operation of their notice until the 30th of June, 1907. In the meantime, deeming it to be my duty to make every possible effort to prevent a tariff war between the United States and Germany arising from misunderstanding by either country of the conditions existing in the other, and acting upon the invitation of the German Government, I sent to Berlin a commission composed of competent experts [illegible] of the Treasury and Commerce and Labor. This commission was engaged for several months in conference with [illegible] [illegible] the German [illegible] [illegible] such a common understanding as to all the facts regarding the tariffs of the United States and Germany material and relevant to the trade relations between the two countries. The commission reported and upon the basis of the report a further temporary commercial agreement was entered into by the two countries, pursuant to which, in the exercise of the authority conferred upon the President by the third section of the tariff act of July 24, 1897, I extended the reduced tariff rates provided for in that section to champagne and all other sparkling wines, and pursuant to which the German conventional or minimum tariff rates were extended to about [illegible] per cent of all the exports from the United States to Germany. This agreement is to remain in force until the 30th of June, 1908, and until six months after notice by either party to terminate it.

The agreement and the report of the commission on which it is based will be laid before the Congress for its information.

### Unsatisfactory Practices.

This careful examination into the tariff relations between the United States and Germany involved an inquiry into certain of our methods of administration which had been the cause of much complaint on the part of German exporters. In this inquiry I became satisfied that certain vicious and unjustifiable practices had grown up in our customs administration, notably the practice of determining values of imports upon detective reports never disclosed to the persons whose interests were affected. The use of detectives, though often a necessary [illegible] should be carefully guarded.

Under our practice as I found it to exist in this case, the abuse had become gross and discreditable. Under it, instead of seeking information as to the market value of merchandise from the well-known and respected members of the commercial community in the country of its production, secret statements were obtained from informers and discharged employees and business rivals, and upon this kind of secret evidence the values of imported goods were frequently raised and heavy penalties were frequently imposed upon importers who were never permitted to know what the evidence was and who never had an opportunity to meet it. It is quite probable that this system tended towards an increase of the duties collected upon imported goods, but I conceive it to be a violation of law to exact more duties than the law provides, just as it is a violation to admit goods upon the payment of less than the legal rate of duty. This practice was repugnant to the spirit of American law and to American [illegible].

In the judgment of the most competent experts of the Treasury Department and the Department of Commerce and Labor it was wholly unnecessary for the due collection of the customs revenues, and the attempt to defend it merely illustrates the demoralization which naturally follows from a long continued course of reliance upon such methods. I accordingly caused the regulations governing this branch of the customs service to be modified so that values are determined upon a hearing in which all the parties interested have an opportunity to be heard and to know the evidence against them. Moreover, our Treasury agents are accredited to the government of the country in which they seek information, and in Germany receive the assistance of the quasi-official chambers of commerce in determining the actual market value of goods, in accordance with what I am advised to be the true construction of the law.

These changes of regulations were adapted to the removal of such manifest abuses that I have not felt that they ought to be confined to our relations with Germany; and I have extended their operation to all other countries which have expressed a desire to enter into similar administrative relations.

### Agreement With China.

I ask for authority to reform the agreement with China under which the indemnity of 1900 was fixed, by remitting and cancelling the obligation of China for the payment of all that part of the stipulated indemnity which is in excess of the sum of eleven million six hundred and fifty-five thousand, four hundred and ninety-two dollars and sixty-nine cents, and interest at four per cent. After the rescue of the foreign legations in Peking during the Boxer troubles in 1900 the Powers required from China the payment of equitable indemnities to the several nations, and the final protocol under which the troops were withdrawn, signed at Peking, September 7, 1901, fixed the amount of this indemnity allotted to the United States at over $20,000,000, and China paid up to and including the 1st day of June last, a little over $6,000,000. It was the first intention of this Government at the proper time, when all claims had been presented and all expenses ascertained as fully as possible, to revise the estimates and account, and as a proof of sincere friendship for China voluntarily release that country from its legal liability for all payments in excess of the sum which should prove to be necessary for actual indemnity to the United States and its citizens.

This Nation should help in every practicable way in the education of the Chinese people so that the vast and populous Empire of China may gradually adapt itself to modern conditions. One way of doing this is by promoting the coming of Chinese students to this country and making it attractive to them to take courses at our universities and higher educational institutions. Our educators should, so far as possible, take concerted action toward this end.

On the courteous invitation of the President of Mexico, the Secretary of State visited that country in September and October and was received everywhere with the greatest kindness and hospitality. He carried from the Government of the United States to our southern neighbor a message of respect and good will and of desire for better acquaintance and increasing friendship. The response from the Government and the people of Mexico was hearty and sincere. No pains were spared to manifest the most friendly attitude and feeling toward the United States.

### Trade With Mexico.

In view of the close neighborhood of the two countries the relations which exist between Mexico and the United States are just cause for gratification. We have a common boundary of over 1,500 miles from the Gulf of Mexico to the Pacific. Much of it is marked only by the shifting waters of the Rio Grande. Many thousands of Mexicans are residing upon our side of the line and it is estimated that over 40,000 Americans are resident in Mexican territory and that American investments in Mexico amount to over seven hundred million dollars. The extraordinary industrial and commercial prosperity of Mexico has been greatly promoted by American enterprise, and Americans are sharing largely in its results. The foreign trade of the Republic already exceeds $240,000,000 per annum, and of this two-thirds both of exports and imports are exchanged with the United States. Under these circumstances numerous questions necessarily arise between the two countries. These questions are always approached and disposed of in a spirit of mutual courtesy and fair dealing. Americans carrying on business in Mexico testify uniformly to the kindness and consideration with which they are treated and their sense of the security of their property and enterprises under the wise administration of the great statesman who has so long held the office of Chief Magistrate of that Republic.

### Peace in Central America.

The two governments have been uniting their efforts for a considerable time past to aid Central America in attaining the degree of peace and order which have made possible the prosperity of the northern part of the Continent. After the peace between Guatemala, Honduras and Salvador, celebrated under the circumstances described in my last Message, a new war broke out between the Republics of Nicaragua, Honduras and Salvador. The effort to compose this new difficulty has resulted in the acceptance of the joint suggestion of the President of Mexico and the United States for a general peace conference between all the countries of Central America. On the 17th day of September last a protocol was signed between the representatives of the five Central American countries accredited to this Government agreeing upon a conference to be held in the City of Washington "in order to devise the means of preserving the good relations among said Republics and bringing about permanent peace in these Republics." The protocol includes the expression of a wish that the Presidents of the United States and Mexico should appoint "representatives to lend their good and impartial offices in a purely friendly way toward the realization of the objects of the conference." The conference is now in session and will have our best wishes and, where it is practicable, our friendly assistance.

One of the results of the Pan American Conference at Rio Janeiro in the summer of 1906 has been a great increase in the activity and usefulness of the International Bureau of American Republics. That institution, which includes all the American Republics in its membership and brings all their representatives together, is doing a really valuable work in informing the people of the United States about the other Republics and in making the United States known to them. Its action is now limited by appropriations determined when it was doing a work on a much smaller scale and rendering much less valuable service. I recommend that the contribution of this Government to the expenses of the Bureau be made commensurate with its increased work.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT

The White House, December 3, 1907.

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describes the way your muscles feel when they're cramped or when you've been over exercising. Ballard's Snow Liniment takes the kinks out of sore or cramped muscles and relieves all aches and pains. Buy a bottle today and learn what it is to be free from bodily ailments. Sold by all dealers.

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# MACHINERY FOR TRILBY MILL

### Cyanide Plant with Capacity of 100 Tons a Day Is Almost Ready for Work.

Special to The Gazette.

CRIPPLE CREEK, Dec. 3.—A car of mill machinery arrived here today, consigned to the Trilby Mines company, which is to be installed at once in the buildings now in course of construction for the new Trilby cyanide mill. This plant, when completed, will be capable of handling 100 tons of rock a day. It is expected that the Trilby company, together with its lessees, will be able to supply all the ore necessary to keep the plant running to full capacity. A [illegible] British-American Leasing company, which is operating so successfully on the Dante, on Bull Hill. This mine is at the present time shipping from 10 to 12 cars of ore a week, and the average grade is not less than $30. When the new hoist is installed over the big new shaft, it is expected that the tonnage will be increased to three or three cars per day. It is stated that there are about 20,000 tons of ore broken down waiting to be hoisted and a much now stored in the empty stopes.

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| West End Con. | [illegible] | |
| Rescue | [illegible] | |
| Tonopah & California | [illegible] | |
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| Nevada Boy | [illegible] | |
| Black Butte Ext. | [illegible] | |
| Blue Bell | 06 | |
| Dixie | [illegible] | |
| Hibernia | [illegible] | |
| St. Ives | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Conqueror | [illegible] | |
| Black Rock | [illegible] | |
| Lone Star | [illegible] | |
| G. Wonder | [illegible] | |
| Potlatch | [illegible] | |
| Oro | [illegible] | |
| Mayhew | [illegible] | |
| Atlanta | [illegible] | |
| Great Bend | [illegible] | |
| Simmerone | [illegible] | |
| Empire | [illegible] | |
| Red Top Ext. | [illegible] | |
| Florence | [illegible] | |
| Gfield Daisy Cons. | [illegible] | |
| Goldfield Daisy | [illegible] | |
| Laguna | [illegible] | |
| Comb. Fraction | [illegible] | |
| Great Bend Ext. | [illegible] | |
| Great Bend Annex | [illegible] | |
| B. B. Bonanza | [illegible] | |
| Kewanas | [illegible] | |
| Portland | [illegible] | |
| Cracker Jack | [illegible] | |
| Francis Mohawk | [illegible] | |
| Red Hills | [illegible] | |
| Mohawk Ext. | [illegible] | |
| Lou Dillon | [illegible] | |
| Yellow Tiger | [illegible] | |
| Grandma | [illegible] | |
| S. P. Ext. | [illegible] | |
| Yellow Rose | [illegible] | |
| Col. Mt. Ext. | [illegible] | |
| Goldfield Cons. | [illegible] | |
| Gfield Triangle | [illegible] | |

BULLFROG.

| | Bid. | Ask. |
|---|---|---|
| Original | 03 | 04 |
| Bullfrog Mining | 04 | 06 |
| Mont. Bullfrog | [illegible] | |
| National Bank | 10 | 11 |
| L. Harris | 02 | |
| Amethyst | | [illegible] |
| Gold Bar | [illegible] | |
| Denver Bullfrog Annex | | [illegible] |
| Bonnie Clare | 20 | |
| Mayflower Cons. | 17 | [illegible] |
| Montez. Con. Ext. | [illegible] | |
| Golden Sceptre | [illegible] | |
| Monkey M. | [illegible] | |
| B. Daisy Gfield | [illegible] | |
| Homestake Cons. | [illegible] | |
| Yankee Girl | [illegible] | |
| Nugget | [illegible] | |
| Tramp Cons. | [illegible] | |

MANHATTAN.

| | Bid. | Ask |
|---|---|---|
| Manh. Mining Co. | [illegible] | |
| Gold Wedge | [illegible] | |
| Seyler-Humphrey | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Dexter | [illegible] | |
| Little Joe | [illegible] | |
| Crescent | [illegible] | |
| Combination | [illegible] | |
| Granny | [illegible] | |
| Mustang | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Cow Boy | [illegible] | |
| Orig. Manh. | [illegible] | |
| J. Jack | [illegible] | |
| Pine Nut | [illegible] | |
| Buffalo | [illegible] | |
| Stray Dog | [illegible] | |
| Yellow Horse | [illegible] | |
| Indian Camp | [illegible] | |

OTHER DISTRICTS.

| | Bid. | Ask. |
|---|---|---|
| Fairview Silver King | | 10 |
| Fairview Eagle | [illegible] | 57 |
| Nevada Hills | 3.50 | |
| Pittsburg Silver Peak | 1.00 | |
| North Star Wonder | 02 | [illegible] |
| Eagle's Nest | 25 | [illegible] |
| Alice of Wonder | | 05 |

### Don't Be Hopeless

about yourself when you're crippled with rheumatism or stiff joints—of course you've tried lots of things and they failed. Try Ballard's Snow Liniment it will drive away all aches, pains and stiffness and leave you as well as you ever were. Sold by all dealers.

### NEW YORK MONEY.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—Money on call steady, 4½ per cent; closing offered at 4 per cent. Time loans firm; sixty days, [illegible] per cent; ninety days, 8 to 10 per cent; six months, 8 per cent.

# MAKE A RICH STRIKE

### GOOD ORE BODY FOUND ON LITTLE CLARA.

### Rock Runs High in Silver, Lead and Gold and Vein Is in Place.

Special to The Gazette.

CRIPPLE CREEK, Dec. 3.—The Union Leasing company, which is operating a lease on the two north blocks of the Little Clara claim of the Work Mining and Milling company, on the south slope of Gold hill, has within the last [illegible] at a depth of 500 feet. In the vein there is a streak which is from two to four inches wide and which carries 27 ounces in silver, 37 per cent lead and from $3 to $8 in gold to the ton. The company has just started to prospect this new find, which is something unusual in this section of the camp. The mineral is found in a phonolite formation and the vein is in place.

The Union Leasing company is shipping regularly from the north block on the Mabel M. claim of the Gold Dollar Consolidated, on the east slope of Beacon hill. At a depth of 300 feet, and some little distance from the shaft, a vein about three feet wide has been opened up, and the ore is being broken down two feet wide. This ore is running between two and three ounces in gold to the ton.

The same company is also shipping from the Prospect-Monitor claims, on the northeast slope of Gold hill, where at an approximate depth of 200 feet, a large vein has been exposed. This ore gives returns ranging from $30 to $40 in gold. The company is also shipping the dump rock on the Lexington.

### Favorite Evening Denver Train

Leaves 6:15 [illegible] via Rio Grande. Dining car service, a la carte.

## COLORADO SPRINGS STOCK QUOTATIONS

MINES.

| | Bid. | Ask. |
|---|---|---|
| Acacia | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Black B. | 02 | [illegible] |
| C. C. Con. | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| C. K. & N. | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Dante | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Dr. Jack Pot | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Elkton | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| El Paso | [illegible] | 28 |
| Fanny Rawlins | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Findley | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Gold Dollar | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Gold Sovereign | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Index | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Isabella | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Jack Pot | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Last Dollar | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Lexington | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Mary Cashen | | [illegible] |
| Mary McKinney | | [illegible] |
| Mollie Gibson | | [illegible] |
| Moon Anchor | | [illegible] |
| Old Gold | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Pharmacist | | [illegible] |
| Portland | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Prince A. | | 02 |
| Vindicator | [illegible] | 80 |
| Work | [illegible] | 16 |

UNLISTED.

| | Bid. | Ask. |
|---|---|---|
| Golden Cycle | [illegible] | |
| Jennie Sample | | [illegible] |
| Jerry Johnson | [illegible] | |
| U. G. M. | [illegible] | [illegible] |

PROSPECTS.

| | Bid. | Ask. |
|---|---|---|
| Aglos | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Banner | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Blue B. | [illegible] | |
| Bob Lee | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Buckhorn | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| C. C. & M. | | [illegible] |
| Coriolanus | | [illegible] |
| Creede | | [illegible] |
| Des Moines | | [illegible] |
| Gold Bond | | [illegible] |
| Hart | | |
| Ida May | 01 | [illegible] |
| Jolly Jane | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Keystone | 01 | [illegible] |
| Little Bessie | | [illegible] |
| Little Nell | [illegible] | 02 |
| Little Puck | | |
| Merrimac | | |
| Mt. Beauty | [illegible] | 02 |
| New Haven | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Pilgrim | [illegible] | 02 |
| Princess | | [illegible] |
| Republic | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Reggie S. | 01 | [illegible] |
| Robt. B. | | |
| Rose Maud | | 02 |
| Rose Nicol | | |
| St. Thomas | | [illegible] |

MISCELLANEOUS.

| | Bid. | Ask. |
|---|---|---|
| Anchor | | [illegible] |
| Black Wonder | [illegible] | |
| Blanche | [illegible] | |
| Cable Con. | [illegible] | |
| Colorado G. C. | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Easter Bell | | [illegible] |
| Fauntleroy | | 02 |
| Favorite | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Flower of West | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Golden Age | | [illegible] |
| Goldfield | | [illegible] |
| Gold Hill | | [illegible] |
| Goldstone | | [illegible] |
| Greater G. B. | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Hayden Gold | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Hoechner | [illegible] | |
| Key West | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Kimberly | | [illegible] |
| Kitty | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Lucrative | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Marion | | [illegible] |
| Match | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Mariposa | [illegible] | 01 |
| Marquette | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Missouri | [illegible] | 01 |
| Montreal | [illegible] | 02 |
| National | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Nellie V. | [illegible] | 01 |
| O. K. | [illegible] | 01 |
| Olive Branch | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Palace | | [illegible] |
| Pinnacle | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Pointer | | [illegible] |
| Progress | [illegible] | 01 |
| Pythias | | [illegible] |
| Red Spruce | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Tenderfoot | [illegible] | |
| Texas Girl | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Uncle Sam | | 01 |
| Volcano | | [illegible] |
| Wide Awake | [illegible] | |

### SEPARATE SALES.

MINES—Doctor, 15,000 at 6; 2,000 at 6; El Paso, 500 at 28; Old Gold, 1,000 at 3½.

UNLISTED—U. G. M., 2,000 at 4¾, 1,000 at [illegible]; Jerry Johnson, 1,000 at 8.

MISCELLANEOUS—National, 5,000 at [illegible].

Upton Grain Co.

FLOUR, GRAIN AND HAY.

Store, 124 E. Huerfano. Elevator, Santa Fe track and Vermijo.

MAIN 1620.

# STOCKS FLUCTUATING

### CLOSE IS WEAK AFTER MUCH UNCERTAINTY.

### Premium on Currency Is Increased and There Is Unusual Demand for Cash.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—Prices were put through a remarkable series of fluctuations today at the stock exchange, without any perceptible explanation for the changes in the current of the news or events. The movement, in fact, was rather obviously [illegible] trading fell into extreme dullness after a time of this experience, which was somewhat bewildering in its effects on the minds of the room traders, who were left in a condition of weariness accurately reflected in the languid movement of the market in its intervals of repose.

The recovery in the premium on currency, which approached two per cent today, emphasized this view. Various requirements were reported to explain the higher currency premium. The meeting of payrolls, the needs of importers in making cash payments of customs and, especially, the persistence of demand from some of the western and southern banks for cash, all were in evidence. The immediate future of the United States treasury finances is also coming in for some serious discussion. It is generally understood that the treasury has met the extraordinary drain of its available cash holdings in the building up of deposits with the national banks by every bookkeeping expedient in the transfer of disbursing offices and other accounts as well as by deferring outlay on appropriations wherever possible. But the postponement of such expenditures does not evade them, and their payment will necessitate the replenishment of the treasury's cash balance.

London continued to sell stocks in this market, notwithstanding the large influx of gold holdings into the Bank of England and the decline in the open market discount rate. The discount rate at Berlin also receded, which development was viewed with special satisfaction in view of the weak return of the Imperial bank of Germany for the week and the anxiety that is felt over the Berlin position generally.

Last prices of stocks after the numerous fluctuations were about the lowest of the day.

Bonds were irregular. Total sales, par value, $3,860,000.

United States bonds were unchanged on call.

Furnished by Otis & Hough, bankers and brokers.

| | Open. | High. | Low. | Close. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Am. Cotton Oil | [illegible] | 28 | [illegible] | 28 |
| Am. Sugar | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Am. Locomotive | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Am. Smelter | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Am. Smelt. pfd. | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Am. Car Fdry. | [illegible] | [illegible] | 28 | [illegible] |
| Atchison | [illegible] | [illegible] | 71⅝ | [illegible] |
| Atchison pfd. | [illegible] | [illegible] | 82 | [illegible] |
| Anaconda | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Am. Copper | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| B. R. Transit | 38 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Bal. & Ohio | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| C. M. & St. P. | [illegible] | 108 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| C. & N. W. | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| C. R. I. & P. | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | 15 |
| C. R. I. & P. pfd. | 32 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Ches. & Ohio | 28 | [illegible] | 27½ | 27½ |
| Canadian Pac. | 152 | 152⅝ | 151¾ | 151¾ |
| Colo. Southern | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| C. F. & I. | [illegible] | [illegible] | 18 | [illegible] |
| C. & G. W. | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| D. & R. G. | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Distillers Sec. | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Erie | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Erie 1st pfd. | 35 | 36 | 35 | 36 |
| Great North. pfd. | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| General Electric | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Greene Cananea | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Illinois Central | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| L. & N. | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| M. K. & T. | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| M. K. & T. pfd. | 56 | [illegible] | 56 | [illegible] |
| Mexican Cen. | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Missouri Pac. | [illegible] | [illegible] | 49 | [illegible] |
| National Lead | [illegible] | [illegible] | 42 | 42 |
| N. Y. Central | [illegible] | 98 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| N. P. Cent. Gas | [illegible] | 95 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| N. Y., O. & W. | [illegible] | [illegible] | 32 | 32 |
| Northern Pac. | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| People's Gas | [illegible] | [illegible] | 77 | 77 |
| Pennsylvania | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Pacific Mail | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| P. S. Car Co. | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Reading | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| R. I. & Steel | [illegible] | [illegible] | 17 | 17 |
| R. I. & S. pfd. | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 |
| Southern Ry. | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Southern Pac. | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Texas Pac. | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Union Pacific | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| U. S. Rubber | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| U. S. Steel | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| U. S. Steel pfd. | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Utah Copper | [illegible] | [illegible] | 17 | [illegible] |
| Wabash pfd. | 17 | [illegible] | [illegible] | 17 |
| Western Union | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |

Money closed, [illegible] per cent.

Total sales, [illegible].

### RETAIL PRODUCE MARKET

Colorado Springs retail produce market, furnished daily for The Evening Telegraph by O. E. Hemenway, wholesale and retail grocer.

FRESH MEATS AND POULTRY—Prime rib roast beef, lb., 15, 18c; fancy rump roast beef, lb., 10, 12½, 15c; fresh spare ribs, lb., 12½c; fresh pork hams, sold whole, lb., 15c; fresh side pork, lb., 15c; fresh beef tongues, lb., 15c; fresh beef liver, 2 lbs., 15c; fresh beef brains, per set, 10c; 3 for 25c; mutton stew, plate, lb., [illegible]; fancy corned beef, lb., [illegible]; pickled beef tongue, lb., 15c; fancy pickled pork, lb., 15c; fancy fresh dressed hens, lb., 18c; fancy spring chickens, lb., 17c; fresh oysters, quart, 60c.

FRESH VEGETABLES—Fancy celery, 6 bunches, 25c; hothouse lettuce, per bunch, 5c; fancy spinach, 4 lbs., 25c; green onions, 2 small bunches, 5c; oyster plant, bunch, 10c; California rhubarb, 2 lbs., 25c; fancy cauliflower, 3 lbs., [illegible]; fine hard hubbard squash, lb., 2c; fancy red cabbage, 10 lbs., 25c; fine dry onions, 7 lbs., 25c; fine solid cabbage, 12 lbs., 25c; fresh parsnips, 12 lbs., 25c; fresh turnips, 12 lbs., 25c; blood beets, 12 lbs., 25c; extra fancy sweet potatoes, 7 lbs., 25c; western slope potatoes, 16 lbs., 25c.

FRESH FRUITS—Fancy Florida grape fruit, each, 15c; fancy Wisconsin cranberries, 2 qts., 25c; extra large lemons, doz., 30c; large fresh cocoanut, each, 10c; square basket Cornichon grapes, 6 lbs., 45c; California navel oranges, doz., [illegible]; Florida oranges, doz., 40 to 60c; fancy russet pears, lb., 10c; imported malaga grapes, lb., 25c; imported layer figs, lb., 25c; fancy Colorado Spitzenberg apples, 50-lb. box, $2.25; choice Colorado York imperial apples, 50-lb. box, $2.25; choice Colorado Gano apples, 50-lb. box, $2.00; fancy Oregon Spitzenberg apples, box, $2.50.

# FAVORS THE BEARS

### WHEAT WEAK ON REPORTS FROM LIVERPOOL.

### Argentina Offers Freely and Northwest Has Continued Strong Movement.

CHICAGO, Dec. 3.—The wheat market was inclined to be weak all day although the pronounced strength of coarse grain tended to steady prices late in the session. The market opened weak owing to a decline of 1 1-2d in Liverpool and a continued movement in the northwest. The weakness [illegible] was said to have been due to increased offerings of Argentine wheat. News of the day was almost exclusively in favor of the bears. The close was steady. May opened 3-8 to 1c lower at $1.01 1-2 to $1.01 7-8, sold off to $1.00 7-8 and close at $1.01 5-8.

The corn market was decidedly strong because of active demand by several leading bulls. The close was strong. May opened [illegible] lower at 59 1-2 to 59 5-8, advanced to 59 5-8 and closed at 59 3-8 to 59 1-2.

Oats were strong almost all day owing to an excellent demand for cash grain which was eagerly taken by eastern shippers. The market closed strong. May opened 1-4 lower at 50 3-4, sold at 50 5-8 and then advanced to 51 and closed at 52 1-2. Provisions were firm all day on buying by shorts based chiefly on small stocks of lard in store here. The bulge in coarse grain, however, had considerable effect. At the close May pork was up 12 1-2 at $13.10. Lard was up 7 1-2 at $7.82 1-2 to $7.85. Ribs were 1 1-2 higher at $6.85.

Furnished by Otis & Hough, bankers and brokers.

| | Open. | High. | Low. | Close. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat— | | | | |
| Dec. | 94⅞ | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| May | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| July | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Corn— | | | | |
| Dec. | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| July | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Oats— | | | | |
| Dec. | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| May | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| July | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Pork— | | | | |
| Jan. | 12.80 | 12.80 | 12.72 | 12.75 |
| May | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |

### KANSAS CITY GRAIN AND PROVISION MARKET

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 3.—Close—Wheat unchanged; Dec., 92c; May, 97¾c; cash, No. 2 hard, 94@96c; No. 3, 92@95; No. 2 red, 91@[illegible]; No. 3, 92@93c.

Corn unchanged to lower; Dec., 47¾c; May, 50¼c; cash, No. 2 mixed, 48½c; No. 3, 47½@48c; No. 2 white, 47½@48c; No. 3, 47½@48c.

Oats unchanged; No. 2 white, [illegible]; No. 2 mixed, 47½@48½.

Rye, [illegible].

Hay steady; Choice timothy, $12.50@[illegible]; choice prairie, $9.25@9.50.

Butter weak; Creamery, [illegible]; packing, [illegible].

Eggs steady; Extras, 25c; firsts, 23c.

Receipts, wheat, 41 cars.

### EASTERN LIVESTOCK MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Dec. 3.—Cattle—Receipts about 5,500; market steady. Beeves, $3.20@6.40; cows, $1.25@4.60; Texans, $3.00@[illegible]; calves, $5.00@6.75; western, $3.10@[illegible]; stockers and feeders, $2.10@4.50.

Hogs—Receipts about 24,000; market 5@10 lower. Light, $4.50@5.10; mixed, $4.65@5.15; heavy, $4.60@5.15; rough, $4.60@4.75; [illegible]; bulk of sales, $4.90@5.05.

Sheep—Receipts about 15,000; market steady. Natives, $2.00@4.90; western, $2.60@4.90; yearlings, $4.50@5.30; lambs, $3.75@6.25; western, $3.75@6.25.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 3.—Cattle—Receipts 10,000, including 200 southerns; market steady. Native steers, $4.00@5.90; southern steers, $3.25@[illegible]; southern cows, $2.25@3.00; native cows and heifers, $2.00@[illegible]; stockers and feeders, $3.00@[illegible]; bulls, $2.40@[illegible]; calves, $3.00@6.50; western steers, $3.00@[illegible]; western cows, $2.25@[illegible].

Hogs—Receipts 8,000; market 5 cents lower. Bulk of sales, $4.60@4.70; heavy, $4.55@4.80; packers, $4.55@4.75; pigs and light, $4.45@4.70.

Sheep—Receipts 5,000; market steady. Muttons, $4.25@5.25; lambs, $5.00@6.25; range wethers, $3.75@5.00; fed ewes, $3.25@[illegible].

### WOOL MARKET

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 3.—Wool steady; territory and western mediums, 20@22c; fine medium, 19@21; fine, 15@17.

### NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

Furnished by Otis & Hough, bankers and brokers.

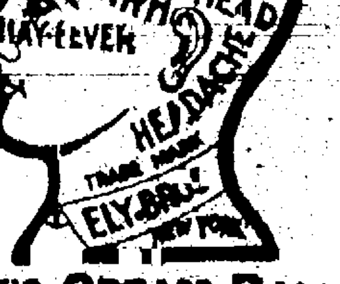
| | Open. | High. | Low. | Close. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dec. | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Jan. | 10.88 | [illegible] | 10.78 | [illegible] |
| March | 10.88 | 11.02 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| May | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| July | 10.91 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Aug. | 10.82 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |

### RETAIL GRAIN MARKET

Colorado Springs retail hay and grain market, furnished daily for The Evening Telegraph by the R. R. Lilley Grain Co., wholesale and retail grain merchants.

Oats, $1.65@1.75 cwt.; corn, $1.40@1.45 cwt.; corn chop, $1.40@1.45 cwt.; Colorado bran, $1.30@1.35 cwt.; kaffir corn, $1.50 cwt.; wheat, $1.60; Colorado hay, $16.00@$18.00 ton, [illegible] cwt.; alfalfa hay, $15.00@$16.00 ton, 70@80 cwt.

CATARRH




ELY'S CREAM BALM

Sure to Give Satisfaction.

GIVES RELIEF AT ONCE.

It cleanses, soothes, heals and protects the diseased membrane resulting from Catarrh and drives away a Cold in the Head quickly. Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell. Easy to use. Contains no injurious drugs. Applied into the nostrils and absorbed. Large Size, 50 cents at Druggists or by mail. Liquid Cream Balm for use in atomizers, 75 cents.

ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren St., New York.

NewspaperARCHIVE®

Have You Ever Given a Thought to the Possibilities of

**EVERYBODY'S EXCHANGE COLUMN?**

You surely have SOMETHING around the house or office that YOU do not need, but which someone wants badly; try a small adv. in this column.

**It Will Make the Exchange**

## WANTED MALE HELP.

WANTED—All persons, suffering with rheumatism, gout, deformities of the spine or limbs, neurasthenia, obesity, asthma, sciatica, bronchial catarrh, affections of the knee joint, liver, stomach and intestinal catarrh, lumbago, chronic constipation, influenza, contracted scars, etc., to know that all these disorders are successfully treated at The Electro Thermatorium, 124 S. Tejon St., Phone Main 1425. Consultation free.

WANTED—You to learn barber trade; will equip shop for you or furnish positions; few weeks completes; constant practice; careful instructions; tools given; Saturday wages; diplomas granted. Write for catalogue. Moler Barber College, Denver, Colo.

WANTED—Carpenters to work by the day, or will give contract in exchange for desirable lots. Part cash paid. The Hastings-Allen Realty and Building Co., No. 110 N. Tejon.

WANTED—Man to handle standard sewing machines on consignment contract, in Colo. Springs or other good territory. Address D-296, Gazette.

WANTED—Men with teams and laborers to exchange work for lots; part cash paid. The Hastings-Allen Co., 110 N. Tejon St.

WANTED—Reliable man in every locality to represent large real estate organization; good pay; instructions free; experience unnecessary. North American Realty Co., Des Moines, Ia.

WANTED—White man to run heating plant in an office building; state experience and give references. D-207, Gazette.

WANTED—A young man with means for cashier of a co-operative bank. Call 1 W. Bijou, Prof Knox.

COMMON labor wanted in exchange for Mdse. C. E. Maddocks, 21½ Pike's Peak Ave.

WANTED—Shoemaker. Inquire 23 W. Huerfano.

WANTED—Office boy under 12 years of age. Address X-20, Gazette.

TWO or three boys to carry papers. Apply mail room before 8 a. m.

## WANTED SITUATIONS.

EXPERIENCED chauffeur wants position, good reference. A. B. Marshall, 1645 Colorado Ave., Colorado Springs.

WANTED—Position by good cook in small family; no washing. D-302, Gazette office.

WIDOW wants situation, housekeeping; small family. Mrs. A. Blohm, 1722 Rosita St.

EXPERIENCED clerk; young lady; wants position in a store. Address D-281, Gazette.

WANTED—Work by the day. Mrs. J. B. Smith, Phone Main 1486.

## HAIRDRESSING.

GO to the National Hairdressing Parlors for first-class work, 11½ E. Bijou.

### THE BATHTUB CONTEST

From the New York Tribune.

Although the limerick craze is still raging feverishly on both fringes of the Atlantic, Time, the refrigerator of all things, will sooner or later terminate this noble enthusiasm. There are certain subtle signs already manifesting themselves here and there which indicate that a new center of popular interest is stealthily forming. The bathtub now appears to be the ordained successor of back porch poetry. The other day a Chicago settlement worker set forth the news that the 64,000 people living in the Seventeenth ward of Chicago have 70 bathtubs among them. This boastful utterance could not rest long without an answer. Forty-eight hours later the head of Boston's North End settlement rushed to the telegraph office with the dispatch that 70,000 Bostonians within her charitable domain have about 50 bathtubs, and her interest, fearing the charge of exaggeration, made it plain that there are [illegible] this number of [illegible] and that the inhabitants "haven't [illegible] to fall back [illegible] for 70,000 [illegible]

It is safe to predict, however, that the story will not end with this tale of two cities. American towns are proud, and the [illegible] [illegible]

## WANTED FEMALE HELP.

KEISTER'S LADIES' TAILORING COLLEGE—A school of instruction in practical dressmaking, dressmaking and ladies' tailoring. 124 E. Kiowa street.

ARE you too thin? go to the Electro-thermatorium and take body building. 124 S. Tejon St. Phone Main 1425. Consultation free.

WANTED—Girl to do chamber work; must be neat and tidy; steady position; salary $20 month. Address D-231, Gazette.

EXPERIENCED girl for general housework; must be good cook. 109 N. Nevada.

EVERYONE to try the Bund laundry. Prices reasonable. Work satisfactory. Phone 321 Blue.

EMPLOYMENT bureau, 303½ DeGraff [illegible]

WANTED—Competent girl for general housework. 115 N. Nevada.

WANTED—A cook; three in family. [illegible] W. Dale.

## TO RENT—FURNISH'D HOUSES

FURNISHED 6-room modern cottage; no children or invalids. 40 Boulder Crescent.

MODERN five-room cottage, with sleeping porch. 1932 N. Tejon.

PARTLY furnished house, Stratton park, 5 rooms, $10 month. D-287, Gazette.

## BOARD AND ROOMS.

THE WESTOVER.
FIRST-CLASS. MODERN. NEW MANAGEMENT.
PHONE 744. 614 N. CASCADE AVE.

BOARD and two beautiful south rooms, one with sleeping porch, and either large enough for small family. 412 N. Tejon.

BRIGHT, sunny rooms; hot and cold water; with board. 115 East Platte, opposite North park.

ROOM and board, also modern tent and board, table board. Mrs. Walter A. Dunn, 117 North Nevada Ave.

WARM rooms, with or without board; private family; winter rates. 124 S. Wahsatch.

MOTHERLY woman wants children to board. 622 E. Willamette. Phone Main 2232.

WINTER rates, $5 per week, upwards. 122 S. Nevada.

ROOM with sleeping porch. 616 North Weber St.

TABLE board and rooms; modern house; winter rates. 15 N. Wahsatch.

ROOMS and board, meal ticket if desired; new management. 18 Boulder Crescent.

BOARD and rooms, $6 per week; strictly modern. 116 E. Pike's Peak.

THE New England Family Hotel. Reasonable. 802 N. Tejon. Phone 1140.

## TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS
The St. Charles, 117½ S. Tejon St., nearly opposite Alamo, newly furnished, strictly modern rooms, with city steam heat; rates from $2.50 up. Transients.

TWO handsomely furnished rooms; first floor; outside entrance; furnace heat; electric light, bath; can be used as two bedrooms or sitting room and bedroom. Will rent separately. Ideal rooms for two gentlemen. 217 E. Columbia St.

SUNNY, front room, modern, privilege of kitchen, $10 per month. 15 E. Willamette Ave.

THE HALCYON, 220 N. TEJON.
Cleanest and best heated rooms in town; hot water; strictly modern; $10 and up.

TWO especially cosy furnished housekeeping rooms, worth seeing. 312 S. Weber.

A SMALL but cozy house-tent, fully furnished for housekeeping, perfectly comfortable. 221 E. Willamette.

ROOMS on ground floor, next to bath, furnace heat, fine porches, 3 blocks from college, no invalids need apply. 1920 N. Wahsatch Ave.

DESIRABLE housekeeping and sleeping rooms; modern; complete; $1.50 up. 417 N. Corona St.

NEWLY furnished rooms; modern house; well heated; close in. 524 N. Cascade Ave.

TWO nice sunny rooms for housekeeping; modern except heat; lights furnished; also cabin. 528 N. Weber. Phone 1214.

TENT—Three rooms, furnished; good, warm tent range and heater for the winter. Address 72, Stratton park.

SUNNY, modern rooms, $2 per week and upwards, at 221 Cascade avenue.

ROOMS for light housekeeping in cottage, rear of 6 Boulder Crescent.

ROOMS for light housekeeping; reasonable. 506 East St. Vrain St.

ONE-ROOM cottage with sleeping porch; $15. Apply 326 N. Cascade.

SUITE of rooms for housekeeping. 7[illegible] N. Nevada Ave.

LARGE front room on first floor, with kitchen privileges. 724 N. Nevada.

TWO choice rooms, private bath, [illegible]

3 ROOMS and bath; southern exposure. Call at 420 N. Nevada Ave.

ROOMS for housekeeping, $6 to $8 per month. 430 E. Boulder.

SUNNY rooms, 5 and 6 dollars per month; [illegible]

## TO RENT—UNFUR. HOUSES.

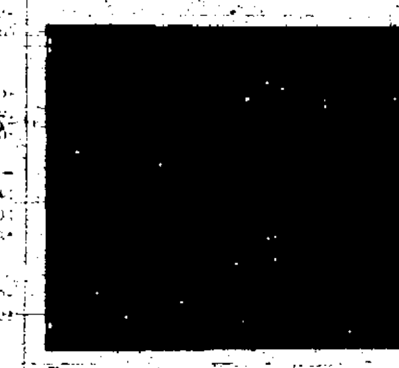
NEW 5-room cottage, modern, except [illegible] bath, [illegible] near Stratton park. Inquire 2024 Cheyenne road.

FIVE rooms and barn, modern except heat, light, shade, half block from car, [illegible] desirable. Owner, Room [illegible] Midland Block, $20 unfurnished.

FOR RENT—[illegible]

[illegible]

## FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.



### $150 DOWN, AND $18 PER MONTH

Will pay for this bungalow of six rooms and bath; all hardwood floors; has fireplace, china closet with art glass doors, drug cabinet; pantry is fitted with flour bins and drawers; bath and kitchen have enameled tile wainscot and are fitted with high grade, open porcelain and nickel plumbing; the floors are polished and walls tinted. This house was built by day labor, has cut stone foundation, double floors, curly birch doors and solid bronze hardware; lot is 50x150, well fenced and divided into three separate yards.

### FIVE ROOMS AND CELLAR $50 DOWN, $8 PER MONTH

This house is on the west side, nearly new, has large rooms and is thoroughly well built; finished in natural hard pine, with tinted walls; the lot is a south and east front corner, 45x120, with fence and large trees.

$50 down, $8 per month, for four rooms and cellar, three blocks from North Park.

$50 down, $8 per month, six rooms and cellar, on W. Costilla St.

$25 down, $5 per month, two rooms in south end.

$50 down, $7 per month, three rooms, bath and cemented cellar, in south end.

### THE HASTINGS-ALLEN REALTY AND BUILDING CO.

110 North Tejon Street.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—Nice four room cottage, lot 45x125, north side; close in; Colorado City. This property is clear. Price $1,500, and I would take pair of large draft horses, harness and wagon as part payment. Will take mortgage back on property for the balance. Reasonable terms; 6 per cent interest. Suite 23, Exchange Bank Bldg.

FOR SALE.
$1,200 for a good 4-room cottage; good large barn; $125 cash, balance in monthly payments of $15 each. Warner & Miller, 1912 Colorado ave.

$100 DOWN and $25 per month, including interest, will buy a new, 5-room house, modern, in an excellent location. Address Owner, care Gazette.

MODERN house, 8 rooms and reception hall, choice location, hot water heat and laundry tubs, small barn. Price reduced. 1222 North Tejon St.

FOR SALE—Homestead relinquishment. Address D-[illegible], Gazette.

## DRESSMAKING.

ALL LADIES who wish to be well-dressed at popular prices should visit the New York Skirt Co., 225 S. Tejon. Cloaks, suits and skirts made to order. Correct fit and satisfaction guaranteed. N. B.—A full line of dress and walking skirts at very reasonable prices.
THE NEW YORK TAILORS.

DRESSMAKING; ladies' tailoring; good designer; careful attention given to misses' work; special prices for this week. 16 E. Willamette. Phone 1596.

DRESSMAKER from New York would like engagements by day. Phone Main 193. Terms, $1.50 per day. Mrs. Cree.

FIRST-CLASS seamstress desires sewing; reasonable prices to introduce work. Phone Blue 421.

WANTED—Sewing by the day, neat and beautifully done. Phone 1588.

FIRST-CLASS dressmaking by the day or piece. 420 E. Boulder.

## OSTEOPATHY.

DR. G. W. PAULY and wife graduates Still's college, Kirksville, Mo., 201-2 DeGraff Bldg., 115 N. Tejon. Phone Red 1272. Best equipped office, best of service. Residence 1211 N. Weber. Phone Main 956. We believe that the cause of the disease must be removed in order to obtain a perfect cure.

Dr. John W. McNeil and Dr. M. Jeannetta Stockton, osteopathic physicians, graduates of Kirksville, Mo., under founder of osteopathy, Dr. A. T. Still. Rooms 4-5-6 Chamber of Commerce. General practice. Consultation free. Phone Main 1442.

DR. E. E. CONWAY, graduate Still college; [illegible] and nervous troubles; ideal established; most reliable. Phone Red 1152. El Paso Bank Bldg. [illegible], Main 4730. Examination free.

E. L. MUMMA, D. O., M. D., graduate of Osteopathy, Kirksville, Mo.; graduate of Medicine, St. Louis, Mo. In Hagerman Building, Cor. Tejon and [illegible]. Rooms 229-230. Phone Main 1974.

DR. J. DAVID GLOVER; Still graduate; had post course under [illegible]. [illegible] office; [illegible] Tejon. Main [illegible]. 125 East Pikes Pk.

DR. M. DIAZ, osteopath; [illegible] S. Tejon. Phone Main [illegible]

## HORSES AND VEHICLES

FOR SALE—Good riding and driving [illegible] 1,100, [illegible] harness. Apply J. M. Rogers, [illegible] N. Hancock. Phone Main 1713.

[illegible]

FOR SALE—High-bred pacer, [illegible] Pike's Peak.

[illegible] for sale. Call 1306 S. Tejon, after 5 p. m.

FOR SALE—[illegible] No. 126 N. [illegible]

## FOR SALE—FURNITURE.

[illegible]

## MONEY TO LOAN.

### DO YOU NEED MONEY?

You can get it of

### THE STAR LOAN CO.

We are experts in loans without assignment, mortgages, or publicity. Easy payments, and liberal discount if paid before due. Room [illegible] Bank Bldg. Phone 978.

MONEY to loan on irrigated lands or town property at lowest rates. Any amount. No delay.
Insurance written in companies of undisputed financial standing.
W. W. WILLIAMSON,
Tel. Main 476. [illegible] North Tejon St.

WANTED—A loan of $1,000 for three years. Property worth $[illegible]. This loan is giltedge and must be handled at 6 per cent. See us at once. Harper & Small, No. 28 E. Kiowa St., just east Tejon west.

$25 TO $500 on furniture, pianos, horses, cattle; lowest rate. 37 Bank Bldg.

WANTED TO LOAN—$2,000 on good real estate security; lowest rates; all loans $1,000 if desired. Call mornings, 9 o'clock. NORTON INVESTMENT CO., Suite 26-27 Midland Block.

MONEY TO LOAN on any personal property; big and short loans a specialty, at M. K. Myers' licensed loan office, 29 E. Huerfano St.

MONEY to loan on chattels. Room 18 Midland Block.

## WANTED MISCELLANEOUS.

### WANTED RAGS

Wanted—Clean rags, Colorado Springs Gazette pressroom.

WANTED—A loan of $1,500 for three years; property worth $[illegible]. This loan is giltedge and must be handled at 6 per cent. See us at once. Harper & Small, No. 28 E. Kiowa St., just east Tejon west.

I MAKE a specialty of buying all kind of valuables, or I will sell anything at very small margins. M. K. Myers, 29 E. Huerfano St.

WANTED—Small house to be moved; must be cheap. Address D-[illegible], Gazette.

WANTED—To buy male Boston terrier; white markings. Address [illegible], Gazette.

WANTED—Use of saddle horse five mornings a week. 111 S. [illegible] Court.

WANTED—Set of light double harness. C. E. Maddocks, 21½ E. Pikes Peak.

WANT to buy ladies' clothing. Phone Main 305.

CASH paid for men's clothing. Write or call 126½ E. Huerfano St.

## CLAIRVOYANT.

MADAM ISABELLE will be pleased to see all customers, old and new. 126 S. Tejon.

MRS. THOMPSON, clairvoyant, 50c and $1.00. Hours 9 to 9. 76 S. Nevada.

## CLEANING AND PRESSING.

FRENCH dry cleaning is acknowledged to be the best. That is the kind we do. All kinds of wearing apparel cleaned to look like new. Straw hats cleaned on short notice. Pantatorium, 17 East Bijou. Phone 423.

## NOTARY PUBLIC.

H. A. SCURR, NOTARY PUBLIC,
20 S. Tejon St.
All kinds of legal papers and contracts drawn and acknowledged.

## FOR SALE—RANCHES.

2,240-ACRE ranch; 30 miles N. E.; partially irrigated; three reservoirs; cuts 1,000 tons of hay per year. Price $25,000. Will take Colorado Springs property as part pay. P. O. Box 241, city.

## TO TRADE.

[illegible] Kansas, or Missouri land and business property in Colorado Springs, and Lewis, Kansas, for north end residence property. Would pay difference. Address owner, D-278, Gazette.

WILL trade clear improved residence property for equity in business property and pay difference in cash; deal with owner only. Address H-212, Gazette.

WANTED—To trade city property for ranch land; will pay difference in cash; will deal with owners only. Address P. O. Box 1101, Colorado Springs.

160 ACRES of good land in San Luis valley to exchange for Colorado Springs real estate. Call Yates & McClain, El Paso Bank Bldg.

111 ACRES in eastern Kansas, clear, to trade for Colorado Springs property. C. E. Maddocks, 21½ Pike's Peak Ave.

5-ROOM house in Longmont to trade for Colorado Springs property. 22 S. Nevada.

## PROFESSIONAL.

POMPADOURS and hair puffs made to order by Mrs. Anna Betz, [illegible] E. Kiowa St.

## CARPETS AND RUGS

RUGS made out of old carpets. [illegible]

IF YOU want first-class [illegible]

## BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—[illegible] in Colorado City [illegible] and making [illegible] will [illegible] property in Colorado [illegible] ranch [illegible]

FOR SALE—Suburban grocery; [illegible] location; [illegible] fine stock; [illegible] D-[illegible], Gazette.

WANTED—Five [illegible] in an established [illegible] P. O. [illegible]

[illegible]

## FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE

### TO EXCHANGE

1,280 ACRES GOOD FARMING LAND NEAR EADS, COLORADO, TO EXCHANGE FOR COLORADO SPRINGS PROPERTY.
YATES & M'CLAIN,
EL PASO BANK BUILDING. PHONE 1[illegible]

## FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.
Bids will be received for all or any part of the property of the estate of the McGill Candy and Mercantile company, bankrupt. The property consists of office fixtures, partitions and shelving, ice cream manufacturing department, including freezer, crusher, cans, tubs, motor, shafting and belting; candy kitchen, stock of confectionery. The above property may be seen at 121½ S. Cascade avenue. The [illegible] equipped creamery near Tejon, Colorado.

HAVE taken a new piano in trade deal; will sell at very liberal discount and on monthly payments of $10 each; piano can be seen at 21½ Pikes Peak ave. C. E. Maddocks.

FINE imported birds, Swiss trainers, Hartz mountains, St. Andreasberg rollers, German green linnets, gray Java sparrows and other birds; brass cages. 826 S. Nevada.

RUBBER-TIRE runabout, cheap; cost $150; 3 months old; little beauty. Address D-257, Gazette.

TO BE moved, house at 227 North Cascade. Inquire of B. E. Mahoney at new Christian Science church building or at 606 East Boulder St.

SPLENDID new piano for sale; much less than regular price; or will take good motorcycle in part payment. Phone Main 1474.

FOR SALE—A good letter press, copy cloth box and iron stand; almost new; will sell cheap. Address "Letter Press," care Gazette.

SOIL for lawns, gardens and filling purposes; lawns covered with fertilizer. 1116 North Wahsatch Avenue. Harry Wilson.

FOR SALE—Thoroughbred Rose Comb Brown Leghorn: 80 hens, 40 pullets and 30 young roosters. F. S. Hundt, Garden of the Gods.

DROPHEAD Singer sewing machine for sale; good as new. H. S. Martin, 15 West View Place.

SWITCHES, pompadours, hair puffs and hair rats at Mrs. Anna Betzman's, 27 E. Kiowa. Phone Red 861.

500 UNREDEEMED overcoats from $1.50 to $15, at M. K. Myers', 29 E. Huerfano street.

SOME fine White Wyandotte cockerels at a bargain. 226 W. San Miguel.

JUVENILE bicycles, 24 and 26-inch, $10. Stratton & Reed, 110 E. Huerfano.

186 BICYCLE tires. Lower prices. 110 E. Huerfano St. Stratton & Reed.

FOR SALE—Hoebel's chicken ranch about 5 acres. North Fifteenth St. Phone 8.

FOR SALE—Kitchen range. Call mornings at 416 E. Cache la Poudre.

FOR SALE—Typewriter in perfect order. Will sell cheap. 121 S. Weber.

OLD papers, 25c hundred. At Gazette office.

## STORAGE AND TRANSFER.

OUR MOTTO: KEEP MOVING.
If your home isn't pleasant, leave it. Phone 160. Smith's Storage and Transfer Co.

Pike's Peak Moving and Storage Co., 128 E. Pike's Peak. Phone 180. M. J. Griffin.

## WANTED TO RENT HOUSES.

WANTED—Seven to nine-room house; close in; good condition; will pay cash for right proposition. Peabody & Jennings, Room 22, P. O. Bldg.

## MUSICAL.

NEW PIANOS TO RENT [illegible] Co. 19 North Tejon St.

## FOUND.

FOUND—Two dogs. Phone Main 1474, and pay for ad.

BIG sale of new and second-hand bicycles. W. I. Lucas, 118 N. Tejon.

FOUND—Blue Imperial bicycle. Owner can have same by applying 224 N. Institute.

## LOST.

LOST—Male Blenheim toy spaniel dog; color ruby and white; long ears. Reward if returned this office.

LOST—On South Nevada, canvas coat; sheepskin lining. Reward at 111 E. Huerfano.

LOST—Brindle bull bitch puppy; white on face and neck. Please return Gazette.

LOST—Thursday evening, a horse blanket, also lap robe, between Mesa Road [illegible] Huerfano. Reward for return to [illegible] Colorado Ave.

LOST—Umbrella with gun metal handle, between Ave [illegible] Friday morning, Nov. 8. Reward if returned to Gazette.

[illegible]

## LOST.

ON Nov. 8th, between Manitou and Colorado Springs, or in Manitou, gold breastpin, with pearl setting, in shape of ribbon string; blue enamel edges. Liberal reward at Gazette office.

LOST—Monday night, at Perkins hall or between there and [illegible] N. Wahsatch, a round brooch, set with brilliants. Return to Gazette office. Reward.

LOST—Lady's gold watch and fob, between Tejon and [illegible] Wahsatch; initials M. W. on back. Reward if returned to Gazette.

LOST—Gold ring; bloodstone set; between 11th St. and Empire, and between Empire and skating rink. Reward this office.

LOST—Pair gauntlet auto gloves, on Denver road, Tuesday, 26th. Reward for return to 210 N. Tejon.

LOST—Gold watch, chain; silver knife attached; also Masonic charm; name of owner on back. Reward at Gazette office.

LOST—Gold beads in business section, Tuesday, 26th. Reward at Gazette.

GOLD hatpin; initials P. B. M. engraved. Reward at Gazette.

LOST—A man's watch on South Tejon, near Heab's store, Nov. 11. Please return to Gazette office and get reward.

WILL the person who picked up one $10 and one $5 bill off the desk at El Paso Nat. bank, about 2 p. m., Nov. 14, please return to Gazette and receive reward. It was an old soldier's pension.

LOST—Nov. 17, on Grant, between 8th and 10th, a Roman gold locket set with small diamonds arranged in crescent form. Reward at Gazette office.

LOST—Watch fob and ring, a week ago, between Weber and Wahsatch, on Uintah St. Reward at Gazette office.

LOST—Baby's signet ring, blue ribbon tied to it. Return 110 N. Tejon. Reward.

LOST—A pair of gold eyeglasses, between the Cumberland Presbyterian church and Nob Hill. Finder please leave at this office. Reward.

BETWEEN Pikes Peak Ave. and Cucharas St., green belt with oriental ornament. Reward at Gazette office.

LOST—Small purse containing change, at Empire Theater. Reward at Gazette office.

LOST—Amethyst bar pin, 4 sets, on Weber or Nevada, bet. San [illegible] and Willamette. Reward at Gazette office.

LOST—A small black purse containing about $3.00, on Tejon St., Tuesday. Reward for return to Gazette office.

LOST—White belt, silver Japanese buckle, between Colorado College and High school. Reward at Gazette office.

LOST—Sat. Eve., on Tejon St. car, blue and white beaded opera bag. Reward at Gazette office.

SMALL black purse; name of owner inside; on car, Saturday Eve. Reward at Gazette office.

LEATHER bill book, containing letters and bills. Name of owner on letters. Reward at Gazette office.

THREE $10 bills, in or near Midland block, Wednesday. Reward for return to Gazette office.

LOST—Small oval gold pin, [illegible] blue "swastika" in center. Reward for return to Gazette.

LOST—Suit case, on Midland train from Cripple Creek, evidently taken by mistake. Return to Gazette office for reward.

STAR brooch set with garnets. Reward at Gazette office.

LOST—A black buggy robe, with dark-green lining. Return Gazette. Reward.

LOST—Lady's gold brooch; Rhinestone settings. Reward at Gazette.

LOST—Umbrella, knotted hard wood handle, left on 6 o'clock Manitou car, Friday evening. Return Gazette.

LOST—Gentleman's left hand tan kid glove, [illegible] return to Gazette.

LOST—Heart-shaped mosaic pin; "forget-me-not" design. Reward, Gazette office.

LOST—Fob, at Stratton park, marked J. D. Return this office. Reward.

IN Williams canon, silver mounted meerschaum pipe. Reward at Gazette office.

LOST—Freshwater pearl pendant, [illegible] gold chain attached. Reward this office.

LOST—Gold-rimmed nose glasses. Return to Gazette. Reward.

LOST—Lady's large brown pocketbook with handle, containing [illegible] change and [illegible] Please return to Gazette office. Reward.

LOST—On the [illegible] car, a [illegible] G. F. on [illegible]. Reward at Gazette office.

DARK-[illegible] Reward at Gazette office.

LOST—On Pikes Peak avenue, diamond brooch, set in pearls; star shaped. Reward. Return to Gazette.

WILL the [illegible] D. & R. G. depot Monday, Nov. 18, return to Gazette office and avoid [illegible]

LOST—October 14, knitted bag containing pair spectacles [illegible]

LOST—Gold [illegible]

[illegible]

OUR GUARANTEE "LOST" COLUMN

Think of it—we guarantee to secure return of any lost article or no pay.

Give us a full description of the article, any particulars, etc.; if we return it, pay the usual rate for the advertisement; if it is not returned, pay NOTHING.

## LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE TO THE OWNERS OF PROPERTY TO BE ASSESSED IN PAVING DISTRICT NUMBER THREE IN THE CITY OF COLORADO SPRINGS, COLORADO.

Office of the City Clerk of the City of Colorado Springs, Colorado, November 14th, 1907.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, to the owners of all the lots and parcels of land to their full depth, abutting on each side of North Cascade Avenue between the Southerly curb line of Cache la Poudre Street and the Northerly curb line of Platte Avenue and to the owners of all lots and parcels of land on the intersecting streets within one-half block in each direction from each intersection of the streets intersecting said North Cascade Avenue between the said Southerly curb line of Cache la Poudre Street and the said Northerly curb line of Platte Avenue in the City of Colorado Springs, being Paving District number three in the City of Colorado Springs, Colorado, that in and by a resolution heretofore adopted by the City Council of the City of Colorado Springs, State of Colorado, pursuant to a petition therefor subscribed by the owners of a majority of the frontage proposed to be assessed for such improvement in said District, the grading, paving, curbing and guttering of said Cascade Avenue in and for said Paving District Number Three has been proposed. Said improvement of said North Cascade Avenue in said District is proposed to be by grading the same according to the official grade, by curbing and guttering with cement and paving the District with gravel suitable for the purpose, the wearing surface to be five inches thick and laid on a foundation of well rolled earth; said improvements are also to include a park space thirty-one and one-half feet wide in the center of said Avenue between the said limits, and such water conduits and other incidentals as are prescribed in the specifications for said improvements, all of which more particularly, specifically and at length appear by reference to the details and specifications for said improvements hereinafter mentioned.

That the said City Council of the City of Colorado Springs [illegible] the City Engineer to make and prepare full details and specifications for said improvements pursuant to the petition therefor presented by the property owners and caused the City Engineer to make an estimate of the cost of such improvement, together with a map of said district and a schedule showing the approximate amounts to be assessed on each piece of property and each lot or parcel of property in said District.

That said estimate shows a total cost of Twenty-Seven Thousand [illegible] Dollars and eighty cents [illegible] for said improvements and said schedule shows that the approximate amount to be assessed for said improvements is the sum of Five ($5.00) Dollars for each front foot on Cascade Avenue and at the rate of Ninety-One Dollars and twenty [illegible] for each 100 feet of [illegible] the [illegible]

That the cost of said improvements when authorized and completed, will be [illegible] and payable within thirty days of the publication of the assessing ordinance, or at the election of the owners of the property assessed, may be payable in [illegible] equal annual installments of principal, the first of which [illegible] due and payable in one year from the next succeeding day after the [illegible] of the assessing ordinance when by the laws of the State general taxes or the first installment thereof are payable, and the nine remaining [illegible] on the same day of each of the [illegible] succeeding years thereafter, with interest on all unpaid [illegible] payable annually in advance on the [illegible] date, at the rate of six (6) per cent per annum.

That said District is situated in the City of Colorado Springs and is bounded and described as follows, to-wit: [illegible] Cascade Avenue between the [illegible] line of Cache la Poudre Street and the Northerly curb line of Platte Avenue [illegible] block in each direction [illegible] section of the [illegible] Avenue between the Southerly [illegible] of Cache la Poudre Street [illegible] erly curb line of Platte Avenue [illegible] City of Colorado Springs, C[illegible] as the same may hereafter be [illegible] by ordinance as to be known as [illegible] Number Three in the City of Colorado Springs, Colorado.

That on the [illegible] day of Dec. [illegible] D. 1907, at the hour of [illegible] ordinance ordering said [illegible] accordance with [illegible]

[illegible]

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## ROBES AND BLANKETS

This is the time of year when you need a robe or horse blanket. We are showing a very large assortment at reasonable prices.

**The Carlick Harness & Carriage Co.**

19½ and 21 S. Cascade Ave. Phone 260.

## INVESTMENTS

I offer for sale

$1,000—First mortgage residence property, Brooklyn ... interest 4½ per cent, payable December 1 and June 1 ... principal payable June 1, 1908 ... security ... protect the title, principal and interest.

The property has been inspected personally by a well known gentleman of this city.

Sold to net investor ... per cent for unexpired term.

Other investment securities bought and sold at the market price.

Main 1... THOS. ... PLAST ... 113 E. Kiowa St.

**See Specials on Suits and Overcoats**

*Rafield, The Clothier*

Favorite Evening Denver Train

Leaves ... 15 p. m. via Rio Grande. Dining car service à la carte.

**DAILY WEATHER RECORD**

... furnished ... weather ... clock ...
Temperature ...
Temperature ...
Temperature ...
Maximum temperature ...
Minimum temperature ...
Mean temperature ...
Max ...
Min ...
Mean ... of wind ...
Max vel of wind ...
Relative humidity ...
Dew point ...
Precipitation ...

... Sunday ... and bring your ... the

**The Alta Vista**

for dinner.

## CITY BRIEFS

FINELY furnished rooms. Y. M. C. A.

BARNES & STEPHENS ... plumbers. Phone Main ... N. Tejon.

XMAS OPENING ... needlework ... Mrs. Brooks ... the ...

... EACH ... $1.25 ... bosom shirts, sizes ... to ... We... Loggery Shop.

MOTORCYCLE BARGAINS ... and one slightly used for ... at 107 N. ... Tejon. You ... to hurry.

DAY NURSERY—The ... Nursery ... nursery ...

HOLIDAYS—The public ... Colorado College and the Colorado School for the Deaf and Blind and all other educational institutions in Colorado Springs will be dismissed Friday afternoon, December 20, for the week vacation, ending January 6.

The ladies of the First M. E. church will hold a bazaar and sale of home cooked food in the basement of the church December ... and ... Lunch will be served.

THE Misses Wiles ... their ... exhibition ... Wednesday, Thursday and Friday ... afternoon ... North Cascade avenue. Miss Wiles will have ... sale at the same time.

HAND MADE GIFTS FOR CHRISTMAS. Des... $1.00 ... 40c to be ... $1 ... to $4.00 ... things made ... 617 N. ... Cascade.

Indian and Mexican curios ... Navajo blankets, baskets ... N. Weber.

ON account of breaking up house keeping for an indefinite period I will offer at private sale furniture ... 9 and 1... o'clock ... at my residence, 1614 N. Tejon ... beginning with Wednesday, December 4 ... birch bedroom set with springs and mattress, one oak bedroom ... and ... one three quarter iron bed and mattress, four ... bolsters ... three ... three rockers, one large ... writing desk 140 ... one-half ... board ... and ... harness ... CLARK.

## Fobs

... Ashby Jewelry Co.

## The Peking Bazaar

Chinese and Japanese Art goods. Japanese tea cakes, Chinese tea. Phone Main 1115. 113 E. Pike's Peak.

## China Jim

SPECIAL SALE

CHINESE AND JAPANESE LILY BULBS

... Pike's Peak Ave. Phone Red 635.

License ... 274 ... Phone West 22

## MRS. M. E. MINIUM

UNDERTAKER AND EMBALMER

Only Lady ... Embalmer in El Paso County.

... Colorado avenue, Colorado City. ... Colorado.

**Diamonds**

A fine line of loose and mounted diamonds at the right prices

## LAUTERMAN'S

JEWELER & OPTICIAN

121 N. Tejon

Established (with the town) in 1871

## ATTRACTIVE Modern Cottage IN West Colorado Springs

## $2,000

## WILLS, SPACKMAN & KENT

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Out West Building, 15 E. Pike's Peak Ave.

## On Buying Furniture for Gifts.

One wants such furniture as will speak well for the giver during all the years it will be used. Now, with this in mind, where will you buy? We solicit your patronage only after you've inspected and proven the superiority of Fairley home furnishings over others at equal prices. Think this over and buy your home gifts wherever your good judgment prompts.

## FAIRLEY BROS. & FAIRLEY

"Colorado Springs Home Furnishers."

23 South Tejon Street

## An Appetizing Breakfast

... tempting ... breakfast these winter mornings as our

ENGLISH BREAKFAST SAUSAGE

... We make ... fresh ... the same ... cents a pound.

## W. N. Burgess

112-114 North Tejon

## FURS!

... process ... furs and ... surprised. Furs ... once during ... Have yours cleaned ...

## LOUIS STOCK

... DRY CLEANING WORKS

... Phone M 542

SOMETHING TO BE THANKFUL FOR

Is the perfect condition of your Linen, as it reaches you from our Laundry. Our prices are reasonable.

CASCADE LAUNDRY.

Phone ... E. Bijou St.

## Christmas Photos

EVERY DAY AT

THE EMERY STUDIO,

Phone 679 ... Cascade and Kiowa

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Standard for Twenty Years.

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Organist at Congregationalist Church. Lessons in Voice Production, Piano, Organ, Theory.

For circulars, etc., address 1523 N. Tejon St.

## New York Doctors

Specialists in Chronic Diseases of Men, Women and Children.

Offices, Suite ... Colorado Building.

## Xmas Suggestions

From a Reliable Source.

Toilet Cases ... Belts, Suit Cases, Coat Cases—Ladies' Trunks, Hand Bags, Bill Books, Spurs, etc. We are showing an unusually attractive line of suitable Xmas gifts ... be sure they are first class ... purchased from us ... prices.

## W. H. Wise

Phone 274 ... Pike's Peak.

## THE KEYSTONE

112 SOUTH TEJON STREET. PHONE 136

NEW BULK SORGHUM.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 quart | 15c |
| 1-2 gallon | 30c |
| 1 gallon | 50c |

Also a full line of Fancy Syrup and Old Manse Maple Sap at the right prices. Free demonstration of Rex Beef Tea.

## THE PEOPLE'S

GROCERY and MARKET

222 E. Pike's Peak Ave. Phone Main 868

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 lb. Creamery Butter<br>Fresh, pure and sweet and weighs 16 oz. to the lb. | 30c |
| 1 lb. Fresh Ranch Butter | 30c |
| 1 dozen Fresh Ranch Eggs | 35c |
| 1 pt. jar Honey | 20c |
| 1 lb. Honey | 15c |
| 3 lbs. Dates | 25c |
| 2 qts. Cranberries | 25c |
| 1 doz. Sweet Navel Oranges | 30c, 40c, 50c and 60c |

J. L. Hawkins, Pres. ... Gen. Mgr. ... Sec. and Treas. ... Spencer Penrose

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## THE REED INVESTMENT CO.

### Western Investments

Reed Block. Colorado Springs, Colorado

Capital and Surplus $3,000,000.00 ... Assets $2,47... 518.14

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MINING EXCHANGE BUILDING

GENERAL BANKING. SAVINGS DEPARTMENT. BONDS. MORTGAGES. INVESTMENT SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD. SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

$1.00 Will Start a Savings Account. Home Savings Banks Free

## Colorado Springs National Bank

CORNER TEJON AND KIOWA STREETS

Opened for business March 4, 1907

CAPITAL $100,000.00. SURPLUS $20,000.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS

S. D. McCracken, President; W. K. Jewett, N. S. Gandy, W. F. Richards, Vice Presidents; W. R. Armstrong, Cashier; G. B. ... George S. Elstun, B. G. Robbins, M. C. Gile, O. E. Hemenway, D. N. Heizer, ... W. W. Flora.

## EL PASO NATIONAL BANK

OF COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.

Capital ... $310,000.00. Surplus and Undivided Profits ... $150,000.00

STOCKHOLDERS—William S. Jackson, Pres.; C. ... Vice Pres.; C. L. ... Assistant Cashier; Geo. William J. Palmer, ... T. Jones, ... Frank G. Smith, C. H. White, E. J. Eaton, ... Henry ... B. F. Edwards, W. H. Thompson, J. W. Perry, St. Louis, Mo.

## THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK

OF COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.

Capital ... Surplus ...

Travelers checks and letters of credit. Safety deposit boxes.

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Capital $50,000. Surplus ... $35,000

General Banking Business. Interest Paid on Savings Account.

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The annual December sale of dress goods opened Monday with great activity

Monday and Tuesday, the first two days of ... record breaking days. We expected large returns because preparations were made for a big sale ... and every effort will be made to make each day more ... both the point of large sales and exceptional ...

There are several very special things to be picked up ... discount of

**1-6 or 16 2-3 per cent off our entire stock**

## GIDDINGS BROS

## OF INTEREST TO YOU

### Fine Apples at Low Prices

| | |
|---|---|
| Fancy Winesaps, 50-lb. box | $3.35 |
| Fancy Genetons, 50-lb. box | $3.00 |
| Fancy Roman Beauties, 50-lb. box | $3.00 |
| Fancy Mammoth Black Twigs, 50-lb. box | $3.00 |
| Fancy Jonathans, 50-lb. box | $3.50 |
| Fancy Willow Twigs, 50-lb. box | $3.25 |
| Fancy Spitzenbergs 50-lb. box | $3.25 |
| Choice Ganos (a good cooking variety), box | $1.75 |
| Fine Russet Pears (delicious to eat), lb. | 10c |

ALL ARE WINNERS!

The medium priced Coffees we offer below are all favorites with the public. As an inducement to extend our sales we make special prices for a few days:

| | |
|---|---|
| Batavia, Adonis Blend, per lb., 25c. 5-lb. lots | $1.10 |
| Shapleigh's Victor Brand, per lb., 25c. 5-lb. lots | $1.10 |
| Breakfast Call Brand, per lb., 25c. 5-lb. lots | $1.10 |
| Wedding Breakfast, per lb., 25c. 5 lb. lots | $1.10 |
| Rio Coffee, in bulk, fine value, lb. 20c. 5-lb lots | 90c |

SOME SEASONABLE SWEET THINGS.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1-pint jar Pure Strained Honey | 30c |
| 1 small glass Strained Honey | 10c |
| 2 frames Comb Honey, No. 1 | 35c |
| 1-gal Scudders Canada Sap | $1.35 |
| 1 lb. Batavia Pure Maple Sugar | 22c |
| 1 gal. Sweet Cider | 50c |
| 1-quart bottle Batavia Boiled Cider | 35c |
| 1 quart Grape Juice, 50c, pints, 25c, half pints | 15c |

SPECIALS IN FRESH FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Concord Grapes, per basket | 38c |
| 5 lbs Cooking Apples | 25c |
| Large Grape Fruit, each | 15c |
| Imported Malaga Grapes. We sell at, lb | 25c |
| NEW ARIZONA SWEET NAVEL ORANGES, per box | $5.50 |

This lot of Oranges are real sweet. Don't accept any but Arizona. We can sell by the dozen, 30c, 40c, 45c, 50c and 55c.

| | |
|---|---|
| Rutabaga Turnips, 10 lbs | 25c |
| Fancy Sweet Potatoes, 7 lbs | 25c |
| Home Grown Spinach 4 lbs. | 25c |
| Fine Cauliflower, 2 lbs | 25c |

## O. E. HEMENWAY

Phone 37. Place, 115 South Tejon.

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127 E. Pike's Peak Avenue

STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN and PROVISIONS, COTTON

Private Wires to all Principal Cities

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## FURS! FURS! FURS

We ... the Ermine ... Scarfs, Muffs ... been selected ... demands and are being sold ... some FUR SETS ... free.

Phone Main 673 **Prof. Gus Stainsky** ... E. Pike's Peak.

## Dividends Never Passed! Land With Water

Yields

UNINTERRUPTED INCOME

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RATE LAWS CRIPPLE RAILROADS

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STRIKES, LOCKOUTS, OVERPRODUCTION IMPAIR INDUSTRIALS

NO FOOTBALL FOR WALL STREET

GRAND VALLEY FARMS

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